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New Tientsin Pressure; Taxing Profits of War; Manton Gets Maximum

June 20, 1939

The World's Day—At a Glance

Japan Puts Peace Burden in Orient on Britain

By the Associated Press

Japan, confident that "the British must carry the burden of finding a peace formula," today continued its blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin.

With the British and French concessions ringed with high-voltage wires as the first week of blockade ended, Japanese added another difficulty to the existence of 1,500 besieged Britons at Tientsin by threatening violence against families of Chinese municipal employees. The Chinese workers in such vital services as water, electric power, and police began quitting their jobs.

Informed sources in London said Britain was waiting for an explanation of Japan's intentions before taking any retaliatory action in what started as a local dispute over Japanese demands for custody of four Chinese accused of killing a local official and has developed into a test of power and prestige in Asia.

The United States, meanwhile, delivered a diplomatic protest over continued presence of Japanese troops in the International Settlement at Kulangsu. [Details: Page 4.]

British Proposal Cuts Arms-Making Profits

LONDON (AP)—A Government white paper outlined a 60 per cent duty on the excess profits of all large armament firms. [Details: Page 5.]

Manton Gets 2 Prison Years and $10,000 Fine

WASHINGTON (AP)—After hearing his hour-long plea for a new trial rejected, Judge Martin T. Manton, who has sentenced many a man during his long career on the Federal bench, was himself sentenced to two years in Federal prison today, and fined $10,000. Judge Manton was convicted earlier this month of conspiracy to sell judicial favors. [Details: Page 2.]

Townsend Delegates to Discuss Forming Party

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Francis E. Townsend announced today that the fourth national convention of the Townsend National Recovery plan, opening June 22 at Indianapolis, Ind., would consider the "possibility" of forming a new political party to foster his movement, especially if the existing political parties do not co-operate in making his plan law. He added, "The one that will go the furthest our way is the one we'll listen to." [Townsend plan methods: Page 2.]

Merger of Greyhound Bus Lines Before ICC

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Interstate Commerce Commission was asked today to approve unification of Greyhound Bus operations in New England. The lines asked the Commission for permission to purchase for $68,286 all properties of the Greyhound Corporation between Boston and New York.

Two Per Cent Salary Tax Urged in Bay State

A new tax proposal was laid before Massachusetts' taxpayers today as legislators pondered ways and means to balance the State's record-size budget—a 2 per cent tax on all wages and salaries. It was offered by two Republican Senators as the Ways and Means Committee scheduled Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's 10-point tax program for public hearings early next week. [Details: Page 9.]

Senate Asked to Pass Rivers and Harbors Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate Commerce Committee recommended today Senate passage of a bill authorizing $407,855,600 of rivers and harbors projects, $324,007,500 more than the House approved recently.

President Gets Bill for 15,000 Pilots a Year

WASHINGTON (AP)—Congressional action was completed yesterday on a bill authorizing the Civil Aeronautics Authority to train 15,000 airplane pilots annually for the next five years. House acceptance of Senate amendments sent the bill to the President. The bill authorizes an appropriation of $5,675,000 for the balance of the current fiscal year and for the year starting July 1, and a maximum of $7,000,000 annually during the remaining four years.

Senate Plans Quick Action on Tax Revision

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate plans swift action on the business tax revision bill, probably before the week end, following passage yesterday by the House. The measure repeals the last vestige of the undistributed profits tax and continues excise taxes, such as one cent a gallon on gasoline, taxes on telegrams, and long-distance telephone calls, etc., for two years. Three-cent postage is retained.

Amnesty for Czech-Held National Socialists

BERLIN (AP)—A political amnesty cancelling certain penalties imposed upon National Socialists by the old Czechoslovak authorities of Sudetenland, Bohemia, and Moravia was proclaimed by Reichsführer Adolf Hitler today and published in the official gazette. The amnesty would not extend to offenses involving fatal bombings, robberies, or attempted killings.

Axis Admirals Discuss War Problems of Fleets

FRIEDRICHSHAFEN, Germany (AP)—Grand Admiral Erich Räder of the German Navy opened two days of discussions here today with Admiral Domenico Cavagnari, Italian Undersecretary of Navy, on naval problems which would confront the Rome-Berlin Axis fleets in the event of war. Each was accompanied by naval experts.

France to Build New Phenix; Search in Vain

PARIS (AP)—Premier Edouard Daladier announced in the Senate today that a new submarine would be built as soon as possible to replace the Phenix, lost June 15 with 71 men aboard. Naval and airplane units virtually abandoned the search off French Indo-China for the craft.

Oil Monopoly Defendants Pay $20,000 in Fines

MADISON, Wis. (AP)—E. B. Reeser of Tulsa, Okla., and the Barnsdall Refining Company, defendants in two oil conspiracy cases, paid fines totaling $20,000 in Federal District Court today after changing pleas of innocence to no defense.

Judge Patrick T. Stone fined Reeser and the Corporation $2,500 each under an indictment charging producers conspired to raise and fix retail gasoline prices in the Midwest. They also paid fines of $2,500 on each of three counts, totaling $7,500 each, on a second indictment charging conspiracy to fix dealers' margins. The case is scheduled for trial this fall.

Bergdoll Asks Return of $500,000 in Property

WASHINGTON (AP)—Grover C. Bergdoll has asked the Attorney General for the return of some $500,000 in property he forfeited as a draft dodger in the World War. Saying this today, Justice Department officials added that they contemplated no action on the request until the question of Bergdoll's citizenship is established.

Special Aid to Panama Canal Workers Vetoed

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed yesterday a Senate bill for special retirement benefits to civilian officers and employees who helped build the Panama Canal. He said that under an existing retirement law civilian employees in the Canal Zone received special benefits over civilian employees subject to the Civil Service Retirement Act, and those who served in the Zone during the construction period also received special recognition.

Roosevelt Vetoes Niagara Bridge Time Bill

WASHINGTON (AP)—President Roosevelt vetoed today a bill extending the times for starting and completing construction of a bridge across the Niagara River at Niagara Falls, N. Y.

Rhode Island Rules Jalopies Off Roads

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Providence, R. I., June 20

The jalopy or "rattle trap" is being ruled off Rhode Island highways. After a week's campaign, police have inspected 1,000 automobile "suspects," ordered 300 from the roads for repairs, and banned 25 as permanently unfit.

The drive will be continued until every Rhode Island car is properly equipped with good brakes, strong tires, suitable windshield and wiper, etc. It was started as a result of a fatal accident caused by a blow-out on a $50 car. Until that accident occurred, Providence had been 99 days without a motor fatality. When the jalopies are off the roads, Providence will surpass its 111-day safety record set last year, said John J. Parker, Superintendent of Police.

Army Deprecates Military Control, Ad Men Assured

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Officers of the United States Army know the meaning of democracy and have neither the desire nor the intention of establishing a military dictatorship over this country in the event of war, according to Col. Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War, addressing the thirty-fifth annual convention of the Advertising Federation of America at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Colonel Johnson declared the Army realized it must be subordinate at all times to the civil authority and that it was unfitted by training, education and temperament to take over the control of American life in an emergency.

Business Preparedness

Using "industrial preparedness for security," as the theme of his address, Colonel Johnson held, however, that the country must have a definite, practical program enabling it quickly to shift from peace-time to war-time conditions of industrial production when the need arose. A Nation-wide survey of industry had, he said, enabled the War Department to work out a war-time production schedule that would go into effect immediately upon the outbreak of hostilities.

"To summarize, we have learned what we need," Colonel Johnson continued. "We know where we can get it. We know how long it will take us to get into production. If our industrial mobilization program had achieved nothing more, it would be a tremendous advance beyond the state of our preparedness on April 6, 1917."

Bread and Bullets Teamed

Allan Brown, publicity director for Bakelite Corporation, another speaker, spoke to the Federation on "industrial preparedness for peace," stressing that economic soundness was fully as important as military preparedness and that the former must come from mutual co-operation within the country.

"It is all very well for the economist or the reformer to devise elaborate plans for national recovery," he said, "but as long as distrust and enmity and stubbornness are rampant throughout the

(Continued on Page 6, Column 5)

Australian Censor Finds Fewer Films In Need of Cutting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MELBOURNE—A recently published annual report of the Commonwealth Film Censor shows that in dealing with feature films last year, cuts were made in only 10.3 per cent, compared with 17.9 per cent in 1937, and 44.7 per cent in 1933.

The report attributes this notable decrease largely to the improvement, from the censorship point of view, in American films. Elimination percentages in British films, although decreasing, are still nearly double those in American films.

Producers seem satisfied the report shows to turn out average and less than average quality pictures without exercising much initiative or imagination in story sources or film treatment. British films imported in 1938 numbered 61, and showed a decided diminution as compared with previous years.

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Squalus Valve Was Adjusted, Captain Says

Naquin testifies at Navy inquiry into sinking of submarine off New Hampshire May 23.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., June 20—On two occasions as he testified at the second day of the Naval Court of Inquiry here today, Lieut. Oliver F. Naquin, Commander of the United States submarine Squalus, which sank during a trial dive off Portsmouth on May 23, cast doubt upon the efficiency of the main air induction valve of his vessel.

Lieutenant Naquin told the Court, which is seeking to learn the cause of the disaster with a view to prevention of further mishaps, that the valve had required repairs shortly before May 23, and that he believed it would be "fatally defective in time of war."

Third Witness

The Commander of the vessel, on which 26 of 59 officers and men perished, was the third witness of the inquiry ordered by Secretary Claude Swanson, of the Navy.

He is technically listed as defendant at the inquiry, since as commanding officer he is held responsible for the loss of his vessel until the blame can be assigned elsewhere.

Lieutenant Naquin disclosed that adjustments had been necessary in the main air induction valve shortly before the vessel foundered. It was the failure of this valve to close that let the water in and sank the Squalus, according to previous testimony.

The submarine commander added, however, that 10 dives had been completed successfully after the dismantling and reassembling of the valve.

Valve Inspected

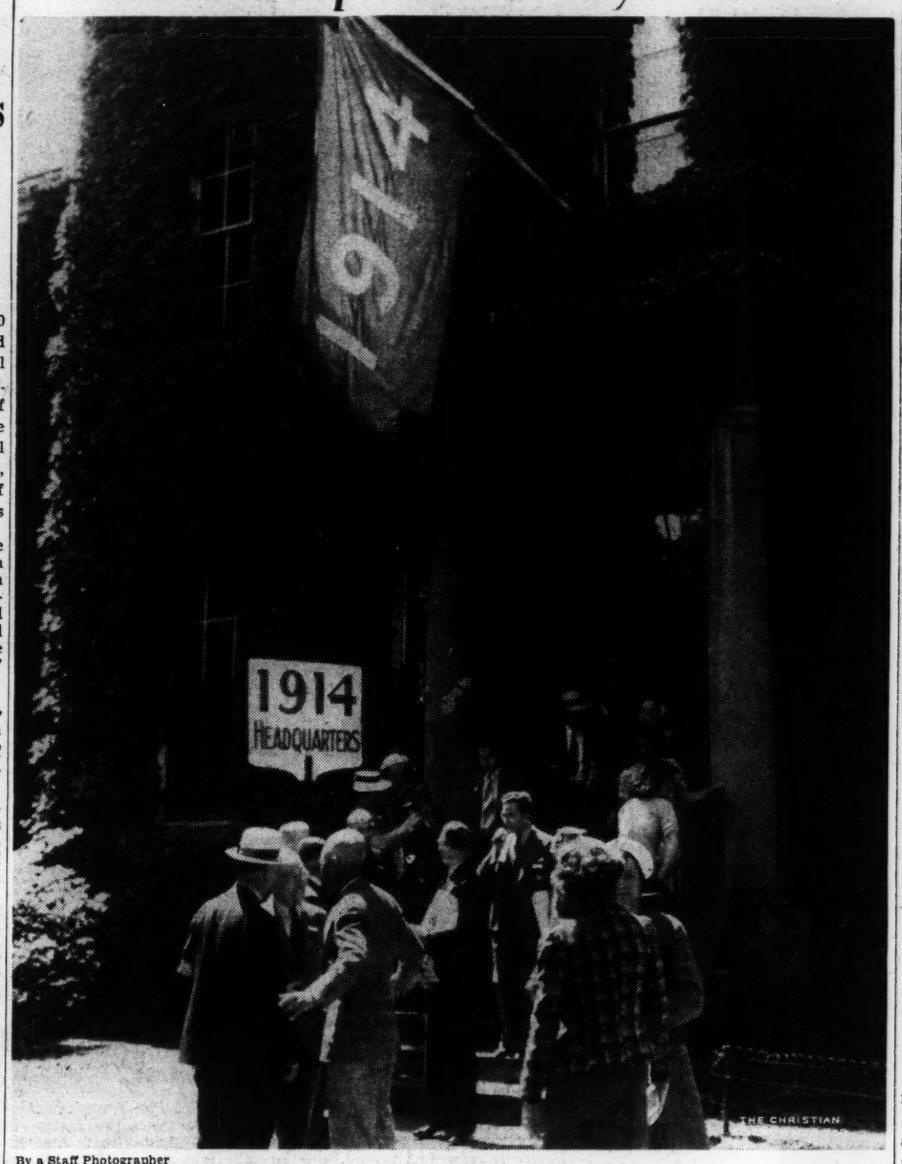
"On completion of our builders' trials, certain work was done on the induction valve," he told the Court, which is headed by Rear Admiral William T. Tarrant, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard. "This work was requested by myself because of the failure of this latch to hold open the valve. On our return to the (Portsmouth) Yard, the gear was completely dissembled and inspected by the Yard personnel and myself."

The Squalus was making its nineteenth dive when it foundered on May 23.

Later in his testimony, Lieutenant Naquin asserted that if any one of four pipes leading from the induction valve was ruptured by a depth bomb or mine, the entire ventilating system of the ship would be flooded. He recommended that "automatic, instantaneous, snap action" equipment for closing these pipes be installed in the future.

At yesterday's session, Commander A. I. McKee, planning officer of the Yard, told Lieutenant Naquin that such new equipment would be dangerous, since it might be inadvertently closed.

Harvard Slips Back to Days of 1914



By a Staff Photographer

It's the Big Day for the Quarter-Century Class

Scene at entrance of Freshmen's Union Building, the headquarters of the graduates of 25 years ago.
—Article on Page 9.

British Asked to Take Lead In Federal Union for World

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20—The idea of a Federation of nations achieved official status in the House of Commons yesterday for the first time when the Government was asked to take the initiative in promoting joint action with the United States and other powers to draw up a policy along the lines now being sponsored in Britain by a new organization known as "Federal Union."

Although Mr. R. A. Butler, Under Secretary of Foreign Affairs, refused to commit the Government to undertake such initiative at the present time, he said in answer to a question by Mr. Reginald W. P. Sorensen, Labor, "The Government are fully aware of a desire among many nations for as wide a measure of international co-operation as possible and will always, as the Prime Minister has stated on numerous occasions, be ready to consider any useful suggestions to achieve that end."

Recent events in the Far East, coming atop the uncertain European situation, are seen as a reason for Mr. Butler's contention that the "present circumstances do not seem propitious for any initiative."

Mr. Sorensen continued to press Mr. Butler, asking did he realize that one of His Majesty's ambas-

(Continued on Page 6, Column 6)

Intimate Message from Washington

'After You, Mr. Roosevelt,' Say Two Candidates—Wallace Speaks Kindly of Press—McNutt Is on Way Home From Philippines

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Consider the activities over the week end of Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture. On Saturday night he was in Milwaukee, Wis., telling leaders of the Democratic Party there that the issue for 1940 was Franklin D. Roosevelt, and that all progressives must unite to support a liberal nominee under the Democratic banner next year. On Monday night, here in Washington with another speech, Secretary Wallace was making a conciliatory approach to the press, saying some of the nicest things about newspapers that any Roosevelt Cabinet member has emitted for many a long day.

In short, Mr. Wallace was behaving very much like a presidential candidate who wants President Roosevelt's good will for the nomination next year. For some time, the Secretary of Agriculture's political ambitions have been under a cloud. It was assumed that as long as farm prices remained down and farm surpluses towered over the market, Mr. Wallace could not get to first base in a presidential nomination race. These facts are probably still important. But the Secretary is coming forward as a good soldier, anyway, making two strong New Deal speeches, and looking very willing. His efforts are to help himself or the President, however events turn out.

And consider the case of Paul V. McNutt, who in Honolulu yesterday again openly announced his presidential candidacy, but said it would be pressed only in case President Roosevelt did not run for a third term. Mr. McNutt is on his way back to the United States to resign his job as High Commissioner to the Philippines and take personal charge of his campaign for the Democratic nomination.

Political Fact Recognized

In the cases of both Secretary Wallace and Commissioner McNutt, it is noteworthy that they say, in effect: "After you, Mr. Roosevelt." They recognize a political fact which has been overlooked by some of their Democratic colleagues, and that is that the Party cannot repudiate the record of the past two terms and expect to win. The opposition nominee next year will be Republican, not Democratic. That is one weakness of the Garner movement. Although a compromise candidate tolerable to both the New Dealers and the Conservative Democrats is theoretically possible, the nomination of an out-and-out Conservative Democrat violates all the elementary political axioms.

Whether either the Wallace or the McNutt efforts to obtain the nomination has any chance is of course another question. So long as the President remains silent, leaving the third-term question hanging over their heads, their efforts are greatly handicapped. And it is impossible that the President should take himself out of the political picture so early. His paramount interest for the next four years is the continuation of his policies.

One way, perhaps the only way, to make certain is to remain a third-term threat himself. Yet to declare himself a candidate now would be to open himself as a target to the opposition. Therefore it is politically obvious that the third-term mystery will continue for some time to come, probably right up to the eve of the 1940 convention. Such strategy is helpful solely to the President; it places possible alternative candidates in the hole; and in itself is a strong presumptive reason for thinking that the President will actually go after the third term.

Difficulties of Press Realized

After Harold L. Ickes' fulminations at the press, it is amusing to hear Secretary Wallace's soft words. There is, he admits, one thing wrong with the press: "It is that their discussion of fundamentals has not been broad enough or deep enough." That is hardly a vicious indictment. And he adds: "But we in the Government ought always to remember that it is the failures and the controversies that naturally make news. We ought to realize also that unfortunate or inaccurate news stories are sometimes due to lack of frankness on the part of officialdom. We in official life cannot always be frank, but the press is not to blame for that."

Woven into Secretary Wallace's gentle remarks were a number of home truths. Indeed, it was a pretty good speech. He said, for instance: "The pressures on a newspaper are mostly in the direction of favoring the interests of business. Corresponding pressures on behalf of labor and agriculture do not make themselves felt in the editorial room of the average newspaper."

The Wallace speeches, the McNutt statement, recent Farley activities, all indicate that President Roosevelt is still leader of the Democratic Party, and that the anti-New Deal movement within its ranks is up against great obstacles.

Meantime, the skirmishing is underway, down the long and senselessly protracted road of American presidential campaigns. **Erwin D. Canham**

Kiwanians Told Full Facts Can End Labor Strife

To lay all the facts on the table and to have them clearly understood by all concerned, is the way to end labor troubles and to "take the wind out of the sails" of undemocratic agitators, delegates to the twenty-third annual meeting of Kiwanis International, meeting in Mechanics Building, Boston, this week, were told by various speakers this morning.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, in an address on "Labor Relations from the Standpoint of the Employee," said: "When an organized relationship is established between employers and employees, a greatly improved and more satisfactory state of mind can be established, the usual costly struggles on the part of the workers for the enjoyment of the mere right to organize is terminated, the bitterness and feeling which always accompany such struggles are overcome and wide opportunity for the creation of confidence and understanding between employers and employees is created. Under these circumstances each side can apply itself to a consideration of their common problems. They can be dealt with in a realistic and factual way."

"The membership of our great organization, the American Fed-

(Continued on Page 12, Column 1)

Royal Princesses Talk With Mother On Atlantic Liner

LONDON (AP)—The Princesses Elizabeth and Margaret Rose, with two big pieces of news to tell, talked by ship-to-shore telephone with their mother for 10 minutes June 20.

The first bit of news was that they are going out on a destroyer from Southampton June 22 to meet the returning Royal parents, Queen Elizabeth and King George; and second, that they visited the zoo this morning and helped feed the animals.

[The King and Queen, aboard the Empress of Britain, rode a smooth sea in brilliant sunshine. A light fog during the night did not hinder the ship, averaging close to 20 knots.]

79 Italian Artists With but a Single Subject: Mussolini

CREMONA, Italy (AP)—Premier Mussolini took time out June 19 from a tour of inspection of storm damage to crops in this region to look at an unusual art exhibit.

He saw 79 paintings, all depicting one subject: Crowds listening to a radio speech by Premier Mussolini.

Senate Talks About Dollar; Tax Bill Next

Banker Adams holds chat on money as Glass and others listen—Action on tax bill rushed.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The legislative situation partially cleared today as the big tax bill moved to the Senate after passing the House 358 to 1, while the upper chamber continued its debate on dollar devaluation and the whole abstruse question of "what is money?"

Senate action by the week end on the tax bill was rushed as Pat Harrison, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, said the bill would be submitted for debate immediately, without Committee handicap. Swift action on the bill was explained as necessary if certain excise tax collections were to be kept steady.

Passage of the tax bill had been anticipated by the House, and the important feature was the all but unanimous support that it received. It ended the long controversial undistributed profits tax system which had previously been whittled down to its last vestige, and it eliminated various so-called business "irritants," although continuing for another two years the system of excise or "nuisance" taxes.

Tinkham's Vote

Standing out alone against the overwhelming desire of his fellows was bewhiskered Representative George Holden Tinkham (R) of Massachusetts, who, when not attending the halls of Congress, shoots big game in Africa and has trophies of the chase around his suite in Washington. Mr. Tinkham's opposition to the bill, it appeared, was not that it went too far but that it did not go far enough. The final vote was taken just after the House had refused to recommit the bill on a Republican motion designed to aid corporations even further. Instead of permitting firms to carry over losses starting next Jan. 1, the Republican amendment would have made the privilege retroactive from last year. The motion was defeated 205 to 150, and the final vote followed immediately.

Minority efforts to amend the bill were uniformly unsuccessful and gave evidence, on the whole, of sparring for points rather than of real expectation of success. Thus, to take one instance, an amendment was made to eliminate some $535,000,000 of the $544,300,000 annual nuisance tax levies, and to return first-class postage to 2 cents an ounce. The majority demanded with a show of injured virtue how this lost revenue could be made up. On this difficult question the Republicans divided, one group simply arguing that the whole thing could be covered by "economies," the other taking the ground that New Deal extravagance had reached such a pitch that Republicans, in spite of their greater love for business, must vote to continue the levy. Thus the revolt came to naught.

At the final vote everybody claimed the victory. Administration leaders pointed out that the bill had been outlined by the Treasury; Republicans chortled that they had forced New Deal retreat to its present position. Whosever the victory, there was no question at any time but that the bill was popular or that it would pass. Prompt action by the Senate is similarly forecast. In broad terms the provisions of the bill show a greater disposition by the Administration to meet wishes of business part way, and to stimulate flagging industrial recovery. Chief feature of the new corporate income tax is the flat 18 per cent rate imposed on the larger brackets, to replace current fluctuating 16½ to 19 per cent rates which are graduated in accordance to percentage of profits retained.

Senate Has a Chat

While the House was taking tax action, the Senate gathered sociably at one side of its big chamber and had an old-fashioned, heart-to-heart fireside talk about—what is money? What is a dollar? Why use gold? And such similar important and complicated matters. For the most part the cozy discussion was led by genial, persuasive little Alva B. Adams, (D) of Colorado, himself a banker. Technically Mr. Adams had the floor, but for the most part two or three other Senators were simultaneously on their feet throwing questions, trying to define "money," or plaintively inquiring if Mr. Adams could explain "gold content."

The issue here is the Administration request that Presidential authority to alter the gold content of the dollar be extended another two years, together with operation of the $2,000,000,000 stabilization fund The dollar has already been reduced to 59.6 of its former level and the present authority would give Mr. Roosevelt power, if necessary, to cut it to 50 per cent.

Neutrality Vote This Session Is the Demand of Roosevelt

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20 — Viewing the tense world situation, President Roosevelt is insisting upon congressional action on the neutrality bill, which would free his hands of restrictions in the administration of foreign policy.

Because doubt still persisted whether he would insist on Congress remaining in session, in the face of a possible Senate filibuster, the President told legislative leaders yesterday that a vote on neutrality must take place, no matter how long it prolonged the session. He even intimated that if adjournment took place without such a vote, he would summon a special session in the event of a foreign crisis.

Prospect is, therefore, that part of July will see in the Senate one of the most intense and fundamental discussions of American foreign policy that has taken place since 1919. On the one hand will be the Administration, seeking repeal of Section 1 of the present neutrality law which makes it mandatory upon the President to prohibit the export of arms, munitions, and instruments of war to belligerents when he finds that war has actually broken out.

In the event of a declared war, notably in Europe, the present law would prevent the United States from shipping aircraft—regarded as particularly essential—to the side which the Administration might feel was resisting aggression and fighting in behalf of a more stable world. Already the provisions of the law which would have made possible cash-and-carry restrictions on raw materials have expired. Even if no action is now taken, there is no impediment to the shipment of essentials like steel, oil, copper, wheat or cotton.

Aircraft Needs

But while these raw materials would be important in a prospective European war, the supply of American aircraft in the early weeks and months is regarded as much more urgent. The American Government, it is understood, has been pressed by the British to learn whether there is any prospect that Great Britain could lean on American factories for a secondary supply of aircraft, and France is in the same position.

So long as the present law is on the statute books, the most urgent and instant contribution that the United States could make is legally stopped. In a crisis, of course, the President and his legal advisers might find some way around, as they have in not applying the neutrality law to the Chinese-Japanese war. But in the event of declared war in Europe, such evasions would admittedly be more difficult.

This is the background to President Roosevelt's firm insistence on action concerning neutrality. The House has before it the Bloom Bill, drafted in accord with suggestions of Secretary of State Cordell Hull. A vote in the House, expected to be favorable but far from one-sided, is possible within two weeks. Then the problem goes to the Senate, where 21 Senators have set their hands to a round robin declaring they will fight repeal of the present neutrality restrictions to the last ditch. Included in the number are many able and experienced strategists, and if their determination holds firm, they could give the Senate a filibuster and a battle of epic proportions.

Some Uncertainty

However, beneath this opposition bloc there is some of the uncertainty which generally pervades American thinking about foreign policy. May it not be best, after all, it is asked, for the United States to throw its weight on the side of the "democracies" while remaining out of actual conflict? May it not be wisest, at least, to give the President that freedom in the conduct of foreign relations which he is accorded in the Constitution? These questions trouble much Senatorial thinking, and may whittle down the isolationist bloc from its present 21 members, so that the active nucleus may be far smaller. And a compromise proposal might be worked out to undermine the opposition still further. Moreover, if in President Roosevelt's transcontinental trip it is indicated that his foreign policy met with popular approval, determination to press a filibuster to the bitter end might weaken. However, these are all large "ifs" and at present neutrality revision is up against tough Senatorial opposition.

Unquestionably President Roosevelt's determination to press ahead toward an unhampered foreign policy is largely the result of current conditions. The Administration is gravely disturbed by the Tientsin situation, and apprehends that trouble may soon break out in Danzig or elsewhere in Europe, according to the old rule by which the opposite members of the Axis time their strokes concurrently and consecutively. With this prospect, the President deeply desires American foreign policy to be a real influence on what he deems the side of peace, deterring the dictators and letting them know that the United States would be assisting their opponents.

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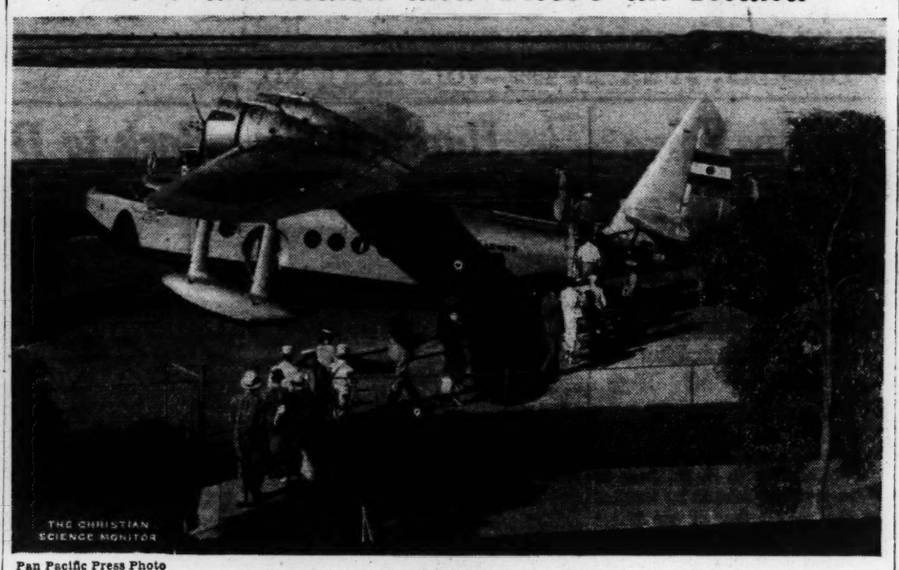
Here an Island and There an Island



Pan Pacific Press Photo

Amphibion

Carrying mail daily between water-encircled communities of Territory in Mid-Pacific.

Hawaii Aspires To Renown As Aviation Center

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HONOLULU—Development of air navigational aids which will add to Hawaii's status as one of the leading aviation centers in the world is planned by the Civil Aeronautics Authority, according to Robert Campbell, CAA representative.

Mr. Campbell has established offices in Honolulu on a semi-permanent basis to supervise the establishment of beacons and the planning of additional airports and facilities in the Territory.

He said the CAA office in Washington has authorized the expenditure of $235,000 for establishment of radio beam stations on the Island of Hawaii at Hilo and at Port Allen on the Island of Kauai.

These stations, he said, will link with the one recently built near Honolulu by the Army to give the Territory added safety facilities. The beams will enable planes to fly blind between the islands during bad weather without diverting from their course.

Power of the beams has not been definitely determined, but it is expected the beams will be of sufficient strength to enable planes flying far at sea to return to bases in Hawaii without other navigational aid. Weather reports will be broadcast every half hour on the beam frequency.

It is expected that this program of development eventually will be expanded to include establishment of radio beam stations on some of the more remote islands in the Hawaiian group and possibly on some of the equatorial atolls upon which American colonists have been based by the Department of Interior.

Woman Reporter Completes Trip Round-the-World by Air

By Marjorie Shuler

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

MARSEILLE, France, June 20—First woman to fly around the world in a commercial heavier-than-air machine, I landed at Marseille at 3:24 o'clock local time June 19, completing the journey started at Southampton a year ago. That the entire trip was without a single unpleasant incident proves the practicability and security of air travel.

Although I am unimportant as a pioneer, such a journey for any woman illustrates the progress of mankind in conquering material limitations. It is within the power of individuals to make aviation a strong peacetime instrument of commerce, mail, and travel instead of leaving the development to warmakers. The more air becomes the natural habitat of people carrying friendship the less it will be a channel for bombers bringing destruction.

The trip of Pan American Airways clipper was the fastest of the whole flight—from America in 42 hours and 28 minutes elapsed time and 29 hours and 49 minutes flying time! Passengers will follow this route weekly and biweekly in the future feeling the secure hull beneath their feet and knowing that the plane can set down and can take off again on any wave between New York and Marseille.

Captain Culbertson, when thanked for the pleasant trip, replied dryly, "Well, I like to be comfortable, too." Fitting enough, the first halt of this party of flying reporters previewing this newest world air route was Lisbon which sent some of the earliest expeditions exploring the route to the West. Now the West sends airplanes to find the most feasible route to Europe.

At night in Lisbon I saw Awendia de Indai, a near-by teak barque, brought from India; the Rue de Arsenal, where men of war were formerly outfitted, now called the Street of Patience, so narrow that automobiles back when they meet trolleys; the Belem Tower from which Vasco da Gama set out to explore India.

From the harbor, lined with old forts against the Moroccan pirates, early in the day, we flew over Estremadura and the storied Cintra hills, beloved by Keats and Shelley, verdant under a ceiling of cloud vagaries, constantly blown out by the wind over the Atlantic, leaving Lisbon arid.

In 32 minutes we crossed the width of Portugal. We were forced by the complexities of international politics to leave the 800-mile direct route for a 1,203-mile detour to avoid Spain, which has no air treaty with the United States. We flew by way of the Bay of Biscay over the Mediterranean. We were three miles off the Spanish Coast and there was no way to see the damage to the war-torn villages. Everything looked peaceful from the air, with the snow-topped Pyrenees Peaks pushing away the fluffy clouds which smother them.

War vs. Moral Regeneration

By DeWitt Mackenzie

Associated Press Foreign Affairs Writer

Recently I was talking with Lemuel Parton, columnist of the New York Sun. We were discussing the chaotic conditions abroad—the wholesale manufacture of machines of war, the constant rattling of sabers, the formation of military alliances.

"Where is all this leading?" I asked, and Parton replied with thoughtful deliberation:

"Straight for ruin. It seems to me that the only thing which can save the world from disaster is a moral regeneration."

A few days later I read President Roosevelt's message to the big "moral rearmament" meeting in Washington, in which he said:

"The underlying strength of the world must consist in the moral fiber of her citizens. A program of moral rearmament for the world cannot fail therefore to lessen the dangers of armed conflict."

Among the many supporting this moral crusade were such personages as Secretary of State Hull (who has been preaching moral regeneration for several years persistently), Secretary of War Woodring, Attorney General Murphy, Secretary of Labor Perkins, Speaker of the House Bankhead, Majority Leader of the Senate Barkley, and Herbert Hoover.

And what is meant by moral regeneration or moral rearmament? Well, it's getting back to the Golden Rule and the teachings of the Sermon on the Mount.

The idea that this creed can be made to work isn't a fanciful one, for the thought is spreading fast. The writer has encountered an astonishing growth of support in least expected places for moral regeneration, both here at home and when I was abroad a few months ago. Even people who ordinarily give little thought to such things, now are turning to this idea as a solution of the world's ills.

Just before I came up here both the King of the Belgians and the Queen of the Netherlands came out with statements supporting moral rearmament, and indicated they intended to see that their Governments were run on this standard. They are only two of many European personalities who recently have joined in the crusade as the alternative to war.

There is no doubt that a moral wave is sweeping both the old and the new worlds. More and more statesmen not only are subscribing to the tenets, but are actively engaged in working for the change.

Turkish Reform Of Penal System Rebuilds Inmates

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ISTANBUL — Two Adrianople Turks were sentenced to life imprisonment at hard labor. Then they received permission to travel to their prison unescorted by a police guard. They were even allowed to break their journey in Istanbul for a two-day visit with relatives. Both convicts arrived at the prison punctually at the fixed hour. This story might be taken as an illustration of the worth of a Turk's word, but a better explanation is to be found in the reputation of the prison of Imrali to which they were sentenced.

Imrali, an island inhabited and cultivated by prisoners, is considered by many the most modern prison in the world.

Three years ago Chukri Saratchugri, Turkish Minister of Justice, and one of the most intimate and energetic assistants of Kemal Ataturk, decided to reform Turkish penal law.

Mr. Saratchugri sent research workers to study the various penal systems. One of these, the investigator in Belgium, was so thorough in his study that he had himself locked in a Brussels prison and lived there for six days as a common prisoner. From the reports of these investigators a new penal code was adopted. In correlation with this reform, the experiment on the island of Imrali was begun, Now, two years later, it has shown striking results.

When Saratchugri chose Imrali as the site for his ideal penal colony it was a deserted little island situated in the warm waters of the Sea of Marmora.

At first 400 habitual criminals condemned to more than four years of hard labor were installed in the island. They cleared the overgrown land, sowed wheat, began the breeding of animals, and the cultivation of vegetables. Agricultural specialists directed the work.

The prisoners built their own barracks. As quickly as they could be accommodated other prisoners were shifted to the island. Today 1,500 convicts are lodged in its vast buildings.

The prisoners cannot leave the island, but on it they enjoy almost unlimited freedom. They divide the day's work among themselves. Their elected delegates choose the men for each task.

The profits from the agricultural production of the island not only finance the colony but leave surplus which is divided among the prisoners. The surplus is not large but it is worth having. When a prisoner is released his carefully saved share is handed over to him. He re-enters society armed not only with sufficient agricultural knowledge to enable him to earn his living but with capital sufficient to give him a new start.

As is usual with reforms, Imrali has both supporters and critics. Its enemies claim that such a prison has lost all its element of punishment. Its supporters point to the rehabilitating effect it has on its members.

But despite this controversy Mr. Saratchugri is unshaken in his belief in the correctness of his reform theory. His plan is to be continued. In a little more than two years all Turkish prisons are to be reorganized on the principles which have given such excellent results in Imrali.

Bevy of New Townsend Clubs Formed to Each Adverse Vote?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Representative Charles E. Halleck (R) from the Second Indiana District, voted against the so-called Townsend pension bill in Congress the other day. Not long after the results of the voting were known at the Townsend Headquarters here, a squadron of workers invaded that Second Indiana district and in 12 days organized 38 new local Townsend clubs.

That, says the Townsend organization, is the answer it is giving to what many Washington observers considered a serious setback to the movement.

There was another illustration. Representative Leslie C. Arends (D) from the 17th District of Illinois, failed to vote at all on the bill. The Townsendites didn't like this. They sent another squadron into the 17th Illinois district and in 18 days had organized 53 Townsend clubs.

This sort of intensive organization is going on or is planned in every one of the 306 Congressional districts in the country whose representatives voted or were paired against the bill.

The Townsend headquarters office here is active. Whether or not one is in sympathy with the Townsend plan, he cannot overlook or minimize the fact that the movement is still a vital political factor. It would appear that defeat of the bill inspired rather than discouraged the workers.

Dr. Francis E. Townsend's comment after the voting, that he did not expect otherwise and that the record vote provided the organization with something definite to work on politically for the first time, reflects the feeling of other leaders. They say the vote was progress, for it was the first time such a measure had even been forced onto the floor of the House.

Officials make much of the point that a large number of those who were supposed to be "for" the plan in Congress and then voted against it, actually had not pledged themselves to vote for it, but merely to favor it being brought to a vote. The Townsend people here, even before the vote in Congress, emphasized this. They say they now know where they must do the most work.

According to officials there are more Townsend members than ever. There are more than 10,000 individual clubs; some say 12,000. One worker states that the movement has doubled its membership in the past year and that 1,000 clubs have been organized since January. It is known that in the first two weeks of June, for example, 141 new clubs were chartered.

A club must have at least 30 members to receive a charter, but there is no maximum, and one club has 3,000 members. the average is somewhere in between that, closer, probably to 100. It is conservatively estimated by some that there are well over 1,000,000 dues-paying members, and probably a couple of million other supporters or sympathizers.

And the dues, by the way, are 25 cents a year, an amount which the movement leaders insist doesn't constitute a "drain" on the hopeful people who pay it.

Meanwhile, the organization is ready for its annual convention in Indianapolis, June 22 to 25. Primarily for the purpose of arousing and maintaining enthusiasm among members, the convention isn't likely to result in anything essentially new in policy or activity, but it is expected that the occasion, coming soon after the Congressional action, will be seized upon as an opportunity for a gigantic rally, crystallizing among the membership a determination to continue the fight. As long ago as May 22 nearly 8,000 delegates were registered, it was announced here.

As for the attempt in Congress to provide something of a sop for pension supporters, by increasing the Federal contribution to State pension payments, the Townsend movement leaders, as might be expected, are not satisfied. They say this would bring but a "pittance" in that the total average pension payment is now but $19 a month.

Manton Sentenced Maximum For Selling Court Favors

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Martin T. Manton, former Judge of the United States Circuit Court of Appeals, was sentenced today to two years in a Federal prison and fined $10,000. It was the maximum sentence possible under his conviction for conspiracy to sell judicial favors.

Speaking of himself in the third person, save when he spoke of the "chagrin and humiliation" he had suffered, Manton summoned a long array of legal arguments against the conclusions the jury reached on June 3. He cited Federal cases to support his contention that he had been innocent of wrongdoing and of any part in a conspiracy.

He spoke for well over an hour before Judge Chesnut rejected the plea and passed sentence.

Even while Manton was making what was perhaps one of the most important pleas in his career, the court where he formerly sat was reinstating for re-argument one of the major cases which figured on the charges of bribery and conspiracy.

United States Attorney John T. Cahill, who prosecuted Manton, asked for the maximum sentence.

"Even the maximum sentence under this indictment may seem inadequate to some of the public," said Judge Chestnut.

The Court, commenting on the conviction and trial, attributed Manton's conduct "which shocked the American public and more particularly the American bar and judiciary," to the jurist's efforts to re-establish his large personal fortune which had been threatened by the depression.

"In attempting to save this fortune," Judge Chestnut said, "the defendant, one of the highest judicial officers of the United States Government, violated the most important features of his high office. All public offices are a public trust, but a judicial office is more—it is a sacred trust."

George M. Spector, insurance broker, who stood trial and was convicted with Manton, was sentenced to a year and a day and fined $5,000.

Friends of Democracy Launch $5,000,000 'Battle Fund' Drive

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20 — A nation-wide drive for the establishment of a $5,000,000 "battle fund for American Democracy," was launched by L. M. Birkhead, National Director of The Friends of Democracy, today. The drive, Mr. Birkhead said, would be conducted on a voluntary basis by the main office of The Friends in Kansas City and by the 100 regional offices to be set up in key cities throughout the Country, and would be aimed at combatting un-American propaganda of Fascist, Nazi and Communist groups.

The drive will be an extensive educational campaign in which all media of communication, such as newspapers, radio, motion pictures and printed material" will use up all but 1 per cent—or $50,000—for organizational expenses, Mr. Birkhead said. Announcement of the drive was made at a private dinner at the Commodore Hotel, attended by nearly 50 representatives of religious, educational, fraternal and civic organizations in the Metropolitan area.

The organization also plans to publish a magazine and supply special news service for town, county, labor, professional and social journals and daily radiocasts stressing the advantages of Democracy over Totalitarianism, he continued.

Dr. Philip Allen Swarts, of New York City, Eastern Regional Director, will direct the fund campaign, from his office at 103 Park Avenue.

The Friends of Democracy seeks to "arouse devotion to the true spirit of the Constitution of the United States as the bulwark of Democracy; to uphold Democracy against Nazi, Fascist, Communist and all other subversive movements in America; to develop loyalty to Democracy by safeguarding freedom of speech, press, pulpit and assembly, and to shake off fear, inertia, laziness and selfishness," Mr. Birkhead said.

The organization lists many prominent Americans as serving on its national committee, including W. J. Adames, George Gordon Battle, Horace J. Bridges, Louis Bromfield, Van Wyck Brooks, John Dewey, Paul H. Douglas, Will Durant, Stanley High, Thomas Mann, Dr. Robert A. Millikan, Mrs. William Dick Sporborg, Ordway Tead, and Albert Edward Wiggam.

Fingerprints Taken By School Children

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ALAMEDA, Calif.—School children here are taking their own fingerprints, about 5,000 sets of them, for the Government's civilian file at Washington. Older students, trained in the work, take the prints of their classmates and of the younger children. Principals of the schools direct the work under the supervision of Edward G. Albert, assistant superintendent of schools.

Permission is obtained from parents to take the prints. A printed form is supplied for this purpose, which parents are asked to fill out if they have no objection. The form gives the child's age, height, weight, color of eyes and hair, and nationality. This information is filed with the child's prints.

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Queensland Drys Widen Hotel Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BRISBANE, Queensland — As part of a plan to establish a chain of hotels that do not sell liquor throughout the State, the Queensland Temperance League has authorized the erection of a Hotel Canberra at Cairns, the terminal point of the North Queensland tourist traffic.

Already the League has a Hotel Canberra in Brisbane and Toowoomba. The Cairns hotel will cost the Temperance League approximately £50,000 to build. It will have accommodation for 100 guests.

Oregon Students in NYA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EUGENE, Ore.—Karl W. Onthank, Dean of Personnel at the University of Oregon, reports that of the 13 students who made straight "A" grades last term, six were holding National Youth Administration jobs on the campus. These students do a wide variety of work, from acting as stenographers and research assistants to gardening. They earn from $9 to $15 a month, depending on their needs.

Solution Suggested For Unemployment

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JOSE, Calif.—Surplus man power is the most serious problem confronting the American people today, declared Dr. Frank W. Hart, Professor of Education at the University of California, in a recent talk on the problem of leisure at the San Jose Adult Center.

Dr. Hart offered as a solution to the technological problem of surplus man power a "man power release tax." Under this plan industries introducing laborsaving devices would be required to pay a tax, not too large to make the introduction of the devices unprofitable, but enough to help raise funds to provide other kinds of work for those displaced by the machines. Organized society, Dr. Hart declared, must formulate and accept a new definition of useful work, a far broader and more inclusive definition than any we have yet considered.

Oregon Relief Cost Up

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SALEM, Ore.—The cost of relief in Oregon is steadily mounting, according to a report issued by the office of the Secretary of State. The report disclosed expenditures from 1933 to 1939 of $12,967,614, or more than $2,000,000 a year average.

Jobs for WPA-ers Co-operative Aim To Cut Chiselers

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—A program for the re-employment in private industry of greater numbers of Works Progress Administration workers, relief recipients, and for elimination of "chiselers" on relief rolls will be started next month through the co-ordinated activity of federal, state and city agencies, it was announced by Mrs. Anna M. Rosenberg, regional director of the Federal Social Security Board yesterday.

Under the program all WPA workers and employables on home relief and applicants for such relief will be added to the list of the state employment service. Home relief recipients will be required to report for employment interviews each month or be thrown off relief rolls. Details of the method of reporting to be required of WPA workers have not been made public at this time.

Announcement of the program came close on the heels of a statement by Lieut. Col. Brehon B. Somervell, Works Progress Administrator here, that enactment of the Federal Relief Bill now before Congress would, in its present form, necessitate the dismissal of 70,000 WPA employees in New York City by the end of August.

This was interpreted by William Hodson, Welfare Commissioner, that, in such an event, Home Relief Authorities here would be face to face with 35,000 additional cases, increasing the monthly outlay for home relief by $1,750,000.

Mrs. Rosenberg saw the program for placements of relief recipients in private jobs as "a very important step toward integration of the work of all Government agencies in the field of unemployment," which, from a long-range viewpoint, she added, was in line with President Roosevelt's plan for co-ordination of Government welfare activities. Such Federal, State and local cooperation would obviate duplication of expense and effort and make it unnecessary for clients to go from office to office for the same thing, she declared.

California Fails Alien Fishing Bar

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES — California residents of Japanese extraction and others similarly concerned were recently successful in the State Legislature in quashing, until the next session at least, the so-called alien fishing bill.

The fight is conceded by both sides to have been the largest since the Japanese exclusion law of 1924 and the alien land laws of 1913 and 1920; the future of the issue is admitted to be keyed to American opinion of Japan's foreign policy.

The bill called for denial of commercial fishing licenses to "ineligible" aliens, specifically aimed at the Japanese who make up a substantial but minority portion of the present industry.

There is a movement afoot to embody the essentials of the bill in a State-wide initiative petition for the next ballot.

Support for the bill appeared divided between patriotic organizations and the unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations. This concurrence was explained as due to the American Legion's interest in sweeping the seas of any potential aid or comfort to any supposed enemy, and to the C. I. O. interest in promoting its fishermen's affiliate, forsaken by fishermen of Japanese extraction for the American Federation of Labor affiliate.

South Carolina Receives Federal Appropriation

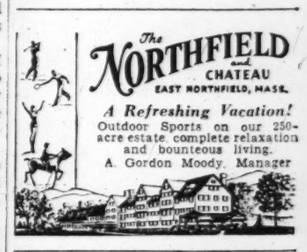
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLESTON, S. C.—For his success in acquiring over $3,000,000 in the annual appropriations bill for various items of improvement at the Marine Barracks as well as large allocations for the Charleston Navy Yard, Senator James F. Byrnes (D) of South Carolina is receiving the congratulations of his colleagues and fellow South Carolinians here and elsewhere.

The thorough overhauling that will be given the Marine Barracks is the result of consistent efforts on the part of the Senator to bring this strategic base up to high standard so that the thousands of marines who annually enter the service and receive their first training there may enjoy every accommodation and advantage that it is possible to obtain.

Straw Polls in the Mail

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ballots used for taking of "straw" polls on elections or other public issues would be barred from the mails under a bill just introduced by Representative Pierce (D) of Oregon.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Studio Openers in Radioland Have 'Getting-Up' Problems

Behind the Microphone

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Most of us know what radio programs get us up in the morning—if we happen to be the type that has to be got up by some external incident or device (as who isn't?)—but probably very few of us know who, so to speak, gets the radio up. In other words, who opens the stations.

In case you're interested draw near and give heed to a few random bits of information on how the radio "getter-uppers" insure their own "getting up" in time to be of service to the possibly thousands of persons in the New York area who use the radio as their morning timekeeper.

For instance, John Allen Wolf, known to the wags of the Columbia Broadcasting System as Columbia's "rising son," opens his station with a thing called the "Eye Opener Program" at 6:30 of sunny and misty-moisty mornings alike. Consider his plight. Mr. Wolf is a young man with the normal urge to improve his mind. To that end he has been trying for months to catch the "Information Please" program. You might think that was not a very difficult or eccentric desire. But bear in mind that "Information Please" goes on the air at 8:30 p. m. (E. D. S. T.) and that, sad to relate, is past Mr. Wolf's bedtime. If he is going to get what Mr. Ben Bernie alludes to, in the vernacular, as "youse guys and youse gals" up at 6:30, he's got to go to bed at eight o'clock. And that, it would seem, takes care of mind-improvement ideas that would carry him past that hour, still awake and on his feet.

Mr. Wolf's "Eye Opener" is primarily a service show. That is, the people who listen want to know two things. What time it is and what the weather looks like. So, like a boy coming up for his Comprehensives, Mr. Wolf, to put it modestly, "gives a good deal of attention" to those two matters.

Mr. Wolf has three blocks to walk from his home to the subway, so that gives him "one up" on the weather before ever he gets to the studio and casts an eye over the information thoughtfully supplied by the weather bureau. Of course the time is comparatively easy. You don't even have to depend on your own ticker for there's a big studio clock with fine black figures and a bold face, straight in front of the microphone. He does the time this way. "When I say 'Bong' the time will be exactly ——." And when he says 'Bong' it is.

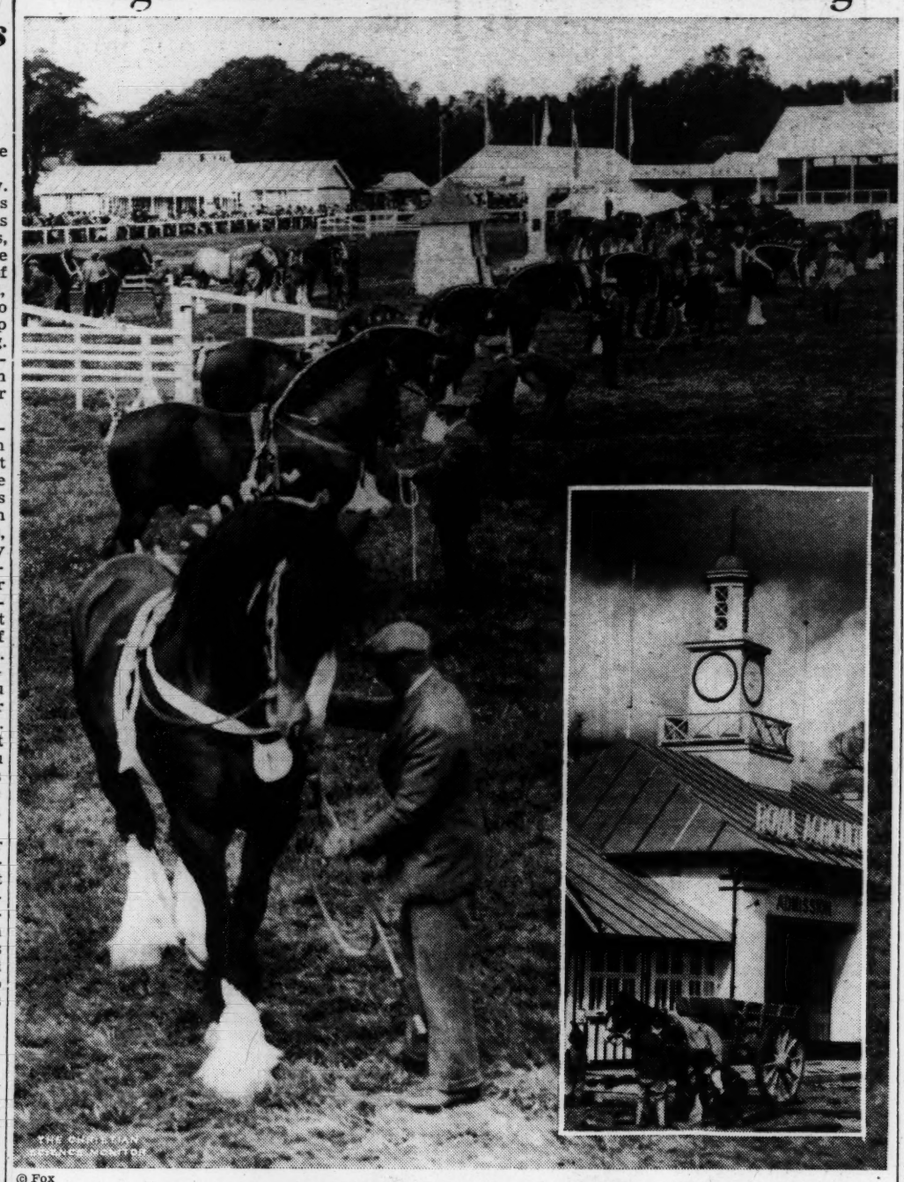
He has no script for his show. Puts on the air whatever pops into his head. Bits of humorous observation based on the news, household hints, a good story he heard the other day, that sort of thing. He has a song too—topical, it would be called, since it has to do with getting sleepy people up and on their feet and moving. The "moving" is important because you can get up and on your feet and still be no nearer catching the 6:59.

Glenn Riggs lives out in Manhasset, L. I., and he has an alarm clock unbelievably set to go off at 4:20 a. m. That's to give him time to get dressed, shave, get his breakfast and open a station in Manhattan at 6:30. Mr. Riggs is, to be positive about it, the "Forty Winks Club." His opening program is a sustaining, and runs for an hour, and any lingering slumbrousness he had upon arriving at the station is well worked out of him by the time the hour is up. He then has a succeeding 30 minutes of sponsored time. And if you think you could go on the air for 90 minutes straight, from 6:30 a. m., and be bright and pleasant, not to say moderately witty, you should try it some time. Mr. Riggs won't have to worry yet awhile about competition for his job, even if you do decide to make the test.

"The Morning Patrol," another service show, is under the leadership of Ray Nelson, who has it comparatively easy because, although he has 90 minutes of program at a lick too, he lives in Greenwich Village, and all he has to do is to get out the old bus and whiz up Fifth or Sixth to Radio City. He is accompanied to his matutinal labors by an imaginary dog named Oscar, and an equally non-existent canary named Engelbert, and do they get mail!

On WOR there is an early morning waker-upper program which is a farm digest, conducted by Howard Barnes, and he gets at the chores—milking and such—at 6 a. m. But he is cagey. He lives in a hotel just a few blocks from the studios. Still, that might get him into trouble. So he makes sure. He arranges to have himself called on the telephone twice when it is time to get up, and the first time the bell rings—awake or not—he sprints out of bed and turns all the electric lights in his room on. Just in case. J. M.

Regal Honors Paid to British Farming



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This Year's Exhibits to Cover 100 Acres

The judging of horses is one of the spectacular events of each year's show, as the picture at the left of a previous show proves. The view at lower right shows the entrance, complete with clock tower, for the show at Windsor, the grounds lent for the centenary exhibition by King George VI.

British Plan Extensively for Farm Show

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WINDSOR, England—One hundred years of service to British agriculture will be commemorated by the Royal Agricultural Show here July 4-8. One might go further and say the occasion will be a landmark in world agriculture, for this show has been largely instrumental in producing the prize Shorthorn, Herefords, and Aberdeen-Angus cattle which sired the herds of the Argentine, the sturdy Southdown and Shropshire sheep from which New Zealand has built up its flocks, the fine white pigs which now enable Denmark, the Netherlands, and other European countries to supply Britain with the majority of its bacon, and the thoroughbred horses which have been exported to many other lands.

No more apt setting than Windsor could have been found for the centenary show. Only some 20 miles from London, it offers a beautiful open park as show ground, a town of exceptional historic interest clustered round the massive castle where King George VI and Queen Elizabeth will entertain a party for the occasion.

The King is President of the Society this year, and he and the Queen are to drive in state to the grounds on July 5, and also plan to attend July 7. The royal family has played a prominent part in agriculture from the time of George III. Queen Victoria was President of the Society when the show was last held at Windsor in 1889.

Extensive Preparation

This year stalls, pens, marquees, and show rings are to cover an area of more than 100 acres, and some £60,000 has been spent in preparations. This is in marked contrast to the size of the first show at Oxford in 1839, when transport was the great problem of exhiibtors. Visitors arrived by stagecoach and post chaise, and one Shorthorn breeder, Thomas Bates, had to show great enterprise before seeing his four entrants come before the judges.

From his farm near Darlington, Yorkshire, he drove them about 90 miles to Hull, whence they were taken by sea to London, transhipped to a barge and brought by canal to Aylesbury, walking the remaining 23 miles in two days. Te owner was well rewarded by winning £70 worth of prizes.

Today, however, distance provides no such difficulty. In fact, the British Empire will be well represented by a party of some 80 farmers from Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa. Among other from overseas is to be a party of 15 members of the Société des Agriculteurs de France. A special pavilion has been erected for visitors from abroad.

Prizes to the value of £7,380 are offered for 22 classes of cattle; more than £4,700 for horses; £2,372 for 26 classes of sheep; pigs, poultry, dairy produce, goats, etc., will compete for another $2,000 or so.

Historic Glances

For those who are not so concerned with the technicalities of farming there are many attractions. An early Nineteenth Century farm has been reconstructed and fitted out with implements of that period. The Colchester and Essex Museum has lent implements and expert advice. It is hoped to give actual demonstrations of threshing by the flail method.

In contrast is an all-electric farm with milking machines, and hens being persuaded to lay more eggs with the aid of electric light, and electrical household appliances banishing much of the drudgery of the farmers' wife.

Another aspect of progress is seen in an agricultural education section organized by Reading University, showing films of model farms, farm research, and the attractions of rural living in an endeavor to check the present migration from the land.

From the coal mines of Britain and Wales will come wiry little pit ponies to show off their paces, just as proudly as champion jumpers and great shire horses with colored ribbons plaited in their manes and tails. Many visitors may be surprised at the splendid condition of these pit ponies which work underground. Colliers and pit boys will be there to lead them around with as much pride as the owner of a Derby winner.

King's Own on Parade

Some 60 of the King's finest coach horses from Windsor stables will also be seen on parade, drawing ancient carriages—some well known on the roads in the days of highwaymen. Napoleon's coach is being loaned by France. There will also be Edward VII's state coach and shooting brake and others lent by King George VI from the Royal Mews, London.

This display is to include a reproduction of Shillibeer's horse-bus, the first passenger omnibus to run in London.

In another section there will be demonstrations of more old rural and woodland crafts—larch-splitting, hurdle, and sheep crib-making, and the making of forestry tools by hand by a veteran Sussex craftsman.

The King is presenting several cups as prizes and Queen Elizabeth is giving the chief award for dairy maids in the buttermaking championship. It is expected, too, that the King will figure prominently on the reception side of the prize-giving table as he is known to have some outstanding animals entered from Sandringham, Stoke Climsland, Cornwall, and Windsor farms.

Police 'Rookies' In San Antonio Earn and Learn

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN ANTONIO, Texas—The first phase of a program of education for municipal service—under the new city administration of Mayor Maury Maverick—namely, a six months' academy for police "cadets," has begun here.

The "rookie cops" will earn while they learn. Divided into groups, they do actual police work between classes. Owing to a new state wage and hours law for police and firemen, who must be given a day off each week and an annual vacation of two weeks, there was an immediate need for additional men. During their cadetships the student policemen, if single, will be paid $50 monthly—one third the minimum set by law for regular officers. Married "rookies" get $65.

A police lieutenant heads the school, where men, who already have qualified under civil service tests, are being trained in use of modern crime-detection equipment and methods, a basic knowledge of criminal law, and a knowledge of police routine and the handling of various types of cases. State and federal officers will be called in to assist in giving instructions.

Plans have been inaugurated to give special courses for other city employees and prospective employees through the public school system. At present San Antonio has no civil service except for the fire and police departments. Although the new administration is committed to extension of the service, an effort meanwhile to make consideration of qualifications rather than politics paramount in selection of employees has been made through a central registration bureau for job-seekers. Politics, naturally, has not been entirely eliminated.

Among other innovations under the New Deal which the former Congressman has inaugurated as mayor, is the appointment of an executive assistant for the announced purpose of co-ordinating various municipal departments looking to eventual application of a council-manager form of government, if voted by the people.

The administration is pledged to submit such a form of government to popular vote. The executive assistant is Floyd McGown, an attorney. Political opponents of the new Administration have pointed out that if the city manager plan is not adopted, the new system may eventuate in one-man control of another sort—with Mr. Maverick that one man, virtual boss of all departments.

Fingerprinting of all city employees was ordered after one such employee was found to be a former convict. He was dismissed.

Development of Utility Areas Is Northwest's TVA Issue

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—A situation which has in it much the same elements of controversy which were true of the Tennessee Valley Authority and its adjustment with private power, has developed in the Pacific Northwest.

Here on one side are the Public Utility Districts now familiarly "the P. U. D's" and on the other side are the privately owned utilities. Between them are matters of negotiation, condemnation of properties, and severance damages, all attendant upon the taking over of the distribution equipment of the private companies by the public ownership groups.

There are 24 P. U. D.'s in the State of Washington, which are equivalent to 24 of the 39 counties. The objective of these power districts is to buy, either through negotiation or by condemnation, the distribution system of the private companies within their districts, and so be able to avail themselves of the power from Bonneville, later from Grand Coulee, or from any other power group, private or public, which will sell at the going rate.

Objection

The chief objection of the Puget Sound Power and Light Company, which holds most of the private units in the State, is that this taking over of their properties by piecemeal takes the heart out of their system. Only because of their large and complete system, they argue, and the consequent sale of power for diversified classes of service, dovetailing over a large territory, have they been able to sell electric energy at one of the lowest rates for private power in the country.

An answer to this objection is, advanced by the State Grange, which holds that the Power Districts have already proposed legislation legalizing an "overall corporation" composed of one commissioner from each power district with necessary power to enable them to take over all the private power systems. This bill was defeated, the Grange asserts, by the very private power leaders who now complain of the piecemeal procedure.

Condemnation

Six counties, according to the Grange statement, have begun condemnation proceedings, Two counties, Pacific and Wahkaikum, have completed condemnation proceedings. Others are still trying for negotiation in preference to condemnation. According to a statement made by Fred J. Chamberlain, power authority in the Grange, "Counties will put their faith in the courts to fix a fair price and avoid any further delay, to carry us over the 1941 Bonneville deadline."

"These counties," Mr. Chamberlain continues, "are condemning the distribution systems only, leaving the company with its generating plants and transmission lines ready to sell current at wholesale in competition with the Government plants. It will prevent any severance charges and still put them in competition with honest wholesale rates."

Taxation

Taxation is one of the vexed points in the controversy. Having gained their point, the private power people point out, public ownership will deprive the State of the large sums which are now paid by heavily taxed private utilities.

De-localization

Outside the immediate realm of controversy it is recommended that the problem, being primarily an engineering one, be taken beyond the reach of local debate and that it be settled by some outside authority. However, Frank A. Banks, acting Administrator of Bonneville Dam, expressed his opinion recently, that the Bonneville Authority should not take sides or fight the battles of the power districts.

Meanwhile, the P. U. D.'s are not inclined to wait for outside help in settling their problems. While they cannot legally act as a unit in taking over the entire private system, organized as the Washington Association of Public Utilities District Association, they meet frequently like so many "embattled farmers" with the Washington State Grange out to battle with them and for them.

2,000 Dolls on Exhibition; It's the National Doll Show

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20—Dolls, once cradled in the arms of famous people and dolls designed to look like persons who have made history and a great many more items that are "just dolls," such as any little girl of yesterday or today might have played with, are on display at the Spear Auditorium, No. 22 West Thirty-fourth Street, today. There are nearly 2,000 of them, and they constitute the second annual National Doll Show held under the auspices of the National Doll and Toy Collectors' Club. The show will continue through July 15.

In size the dolls range from one eighth of an inch to six feet and date from the fifteenth century to 1939. One of the most modern groups is classified as "Men of Destiny" and includes representations of President Roosevelt, Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain with his umbrella; Benito Mussolini, Reichsführer Hitler and Mahatma Gandhi. These supplement a collection of international dolls shown by Mrs. Mary E. Lewis, founder and president of the club.

One of the larger dolls, and a notable among the antiques, is that which once belonged to Queen Victoria and which was evidently made to resemble her, being one of the earlier portrait dolls valued at $25,000.

Dolls That Walked

Mechanical dolls were not unknown in the nurseries of the last century, according to the exhibit. A walking doll, dated 1863, is included in the show-case of dolls from the Children's Museum, Boston, Mass., Another example is a Negro baby doll with a mechanical appliance said to be 65 years old and once the plaything of the daughter of Colonel Joseph Shelby.

Dolls made of corn husks are attracting more than casual interest from many visitors.

Patented Toys

The first doll patented in America, the Greiner doll of papier mache, 1858, is on view.

Grecian, Turkish, Russian and Spanish dolls made in Turkey by Russian noblewomen who became refugees during the Russian Revolution, have been collected and entered by Miss Theo Rotholz of Kansas City, Mo.

Other novelties include two carved wooden dolls from Switzerland, 1740; a peddler doll of intriguing details and an Indian doll made in 1909 by a Sioux squaw of South Dakota.

Western Librarians Make MacLeish Protest

SAN FRANCISCO (AP)—The American Library Association Council and several affiliated group meetings backed up the Association President in formal action June 19 urging that the Federal Senate refuse to confirm Archibald MacLeish's appointment as Librarian of Congress.

The Council voted endorsement of an open letter to President Roosevelt and members of the Senate asserting the MacLeish appointment "would be a calamity."

Milton James Ferguson of Chicago, Association President, who wrote the letter, said he did not question MacLeish's "ability and distinction as a man of letters," but objected to the President's naming a man not a trained librarian.

Wallace Praises U. S. Press While Urging Self-Correction

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—The Administration, which is noted for combining the bitter with the sweet, last night turned its smiling though somewhat admonitory side toward the Nation's newspapers. Whereas for many months Harold L. Ickes, Secretary of Interior, has been scolding the press, it remained for Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, to praise and only gently reprove it. This short of teamwork is well known. The fact that Secretary Wallace is believed to have Presidential aspirations may have something to do with it.

Secretary Wallace spoke before some 250 members of the Alabama press, dined by the Alabama State Society.

If Mr. Wallace's attitude toward the press was generally one of praise, he did mix a certain number of admonitions and suggestions. He said that "the American newspaper of today is generally conceded to be the best as well as the freest in the world." And yet he found it to be severely criticized. Why? Because, in the words of William Allen White, recent President of the American Society of Newspaper Editors, "the jury of public opinion might vote guilty on the count which charges us with a strong and poisonous bias in favor of the status quo as it affects the right of property."

Press Criticism

The Secretary of Agriculture added: "Whether justly or not, many newspaper readers of today have the impression that some newspapers not only express their views in their editorial columns, but also color the news in the news columns so as to influence readers.

On the constructive side, Secretary Wallace urged that publishers and editors set up "a board or agency of their own to pass judgment on the accuracy or ethical handling of news accounts or editorial comments." Such a board should "confine itself to those few cases which were the subject of great controversy, with charges of unfairness, inaccuracy, injury to the public interest, to injury to innocent persons. For such glaring cases, especially since it is these cases which have so much effect on the public's trust in the press, the suggestion is that the newspaper men might establish—of themselves, for themselves and by themselves—a board or agency to pass judgment . . . to strengthen public confidence in the press and increase the service the press can render."

Press Duty to Public

Secretary Wallace urged that publishers follow neither their own whims, nor the wishes of their advertisers, but said: "Newspapers have a duty to the people that is greater than their duty to any existing group in power and they have a duty to the people that is greater than their duty to any class. They have admitted this responsibility to the public interest in accepting second-class mailing privileges."

"Corresponding pressures on behalf of labor and agriculture do not make themselves felt in the editorial room of the average newspaper. For that reason it is especially important for those who determine the arrangement and content of the editorial and news pages of our newspapers to strive to hold the scales level between these three great groups. . . .

"Enlightened self-interest as well as service of the public welfare ought to give the press a deep interest in the preservation of Democracy . . . The success of Democracy depends on the people having the facts, and their ability to formulate wise policies in the light of those facts. Newspapers are in position to get the facts to the people, and to help the people interpret those facts.

Importance of Farms in U. S. Theme of 4-H Capital Camp

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—Delegates to the National 4-H Club Camp will return to their farm homes in 43 states this week, more deeply appreciative of the importance of farm life in the national picture and the necessity for developing farm leadership.

This year's camp, pitched in the shadow of the Washington Monument, is the 13th sponsored by the extension service of the United States Department of Agriculture. Many of the 2,000 camp "graduates" have themselves become extension workers and 4-H supervisors.

Typical of the campers are the two young men and two young women chosen to present a gavel to President Roosevelt in behalf of the 1,300,000 members of 4-H clubs.

Patty Jean Sibley, who comes from Stockbridge, Mich., has held all offices in her 4-H club, makes most of her own clothes, and for several years has exhibited her sewing at the State fair.

Betty Sweetland of Cortland County, N. Y., is an assistant leader of a club of 20 girls. She has exhibited clothing, canning, room improvement, and baking at State and county fairs and has been instructor at a county 4-H camp.

Harry Synar of Muskogee County, Okla., has carried on a variety of projects—cotton, corn, pigs, wild-life conservation, bees, beef, poultry, and farm accounts. His farm account record, kept for his father's 360-acre farm, won the State prize.

Stanley Howard of Richland County, Montana, has specialized in corn, pork, baby beef, and farm records. He has taken part in 45 different exhibits and has given demonstrations in selection and storage of seed corn for fellow farmers.

While only these four greeted President Roosevelt, the other 168 campers will have much to talk about when they get home—the lecture on farm ownership, soil conservation, and other means of agricultural betterment, delivered by Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture,—the improved plants and livestock being developed by the Government at its Arlington, Va., and Beltsville, Md., experimental stations—the Government buildings, art galleries, and museums visited on sightseeing trips—the new group games and diversions learned at evening camp fires and informal parties.

International Note

An international note was added to this year's camp by the participation of Dr. Alfred Bilmanis, Latvian Minister, who appeared at the opening assembly to express thanks for the migration of 4-H camps to Latvia and later entertained the young folks at the Latvian Legation.

Good farm habits are not dropped during the week in Washington. Reveille is sounded at 6 a. m. sharp and the young people roll out, don their neat green and white uniforms and have a nature walk or a swim before the Government buildings open—all in keeping with the club's mission for well-rounded development of the 4-H's—head, hand, heart and health.

Prayer Is Urged To End Labor Rifts

LANSING, Mich. (AP)—Luren D. Dickinson, Governor of Michigan, urged employer and labor groups to resort to prayer "as a business proposition" for solution of their disputes.

Ever since he became Governor, Dickinson has issued statements for Sunday reading by his constituents. June 17 he said that "no one can be in a prayerful mood but what he or she will be so much better prepared to meet any debatable situation. Unkind words or acts necessarily will be eliminated."

"Laws do not control personal dispositions," said the mild-mannered Executive who still teaches a Sunday School class in a rural Methodist Church.

"Is it too much to expect of the labor or employer organizations, before action on any of these questions, to do all in their power and supplement this by an appeal to the One who will not make mistakes in guiding?"

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Japan Studies American Protests

U. S. Chargé d'Affaires calls at Foreign Office in regard to blockade of two Settlements.

TOKYO, June 20 (AP) — The Japanese Government today studied new representations by the United States against Japanese military action in foreign areas of China.

Eugene H. Dooman, United States Chargé d'Affaires, in a call upon Seijiro Yoshizawa, head of the American section of the Foreign Office, yesterday specifically protested against a Japanese naval blockade of Kulangsu, the International Settlement at Amoy, an authoritative informant disclosed. Mr. Dooman also discussed the Tientsin situation.

[A Japanese naval party entered Kulangsu, an island, May 12. British, French, and American patrols landed there May 17 to protect the interests of their nationals. Japanese demands for control of the Kulangsu Municipal Council were rejected. The matter has not yet been settled and June 15 Japanese warships began blockading Kulangsu.]

Japanese military and diplomatic officials, meanwhile, laid reports of the crisis at Tientsin before the Emperor.

Whether new decisions were presented for the Emperor's approval was not known, but it was noted that Foreign Minister Hachiro Arita's audience followed closely a meeting of the entire Cabinet for discussion of the Tientsin situation.

For the second time in a week, the Sovereign received Prince Kotohito Kanin, Chief of the Army General Staff.

Authoritative Japanese expressed the conviction that Japan's position at Tientsin, where the Japanese army has blockaded the British and French Concessions since June 14, was such that any initiative for settlement of the impasse must come from the British side. They professed to have no concern over British economic reprisals.

Before his Imperial audience, Mr. Arita also talked with Sir Robert Leslie Craigie, the British Ambassador, who was officially said to have "set forth his views" concerning a Tientsin settlement.

Another conference in a day filled with significant consultations of the Empire's highest was one of Premier Baron Kiichiro Hiranuma, the War Minister, Gen. Seishiro Itagaki, and Mr. Arita.

British Families Leaving Tientsin

By the Associated Press

Tientsin, June 20

One hundred and twenty British women and children are evacuating today from the beleaguered British concession.

The party is leaving the British Bund on a small British river boat for Tangku, where they will transfer to coastal steamers for Chinwangtao and Pehtaiho Beach, on the coast some 200 miles northeast of Tientsin.

Many boarded the steamer last night.

HONG KONG, June 20 (AP) —British shipping companies here received instructions today from the British Consulate at Tientsin forbidding them to book passage for women and children from Hong Kong to the blockaded port.

Chinese Quit Jobs

TIENTSIN, China, June 20 (AP) —Chinese employees of vital British Concession services began quitting their jobs today under threats of violence to their families in a tightening of the Japanese blockade amid warnings against third-power participation in any British reprisals.

Chinese who work for Concession water, electric, police, and other departments received letters threatening their relatives unless they resigned. Those whose families live outside the Concession, in the Japanese-controlled area, were resigning.

British authorities expressed the opinion that the services could be maintained by Chinese whose families live inside the British and French Concessions, which Japanese yesterday isolated from the rest of the city by high voltage wires in reinforcement of the blockade.

The source of threatening letters was not disclosed officially.

The British Concession was called a "branch office" of the Chinese Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek in a Japanese Army spokesman's statement.

British Cabinet devotes second day to Asian situation and way to Russian alliance.

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—The Foreign Affairs Committee of the Cabinet met today for the second successive day to consider both the Tientsin crisis and negotiations in Moscow for a British-French-Soviet mutual assistance plan.

Informed sources said Britain was awaiting an explanation of Japan's intentions in the blockade of the British Concession at Tientsin before taking any retaliatory action.

No reply having yet been received, the ministerial discussion dealt primarily with steps to assure an adequate food supply for Britons in the blockaded Concession.

Tokyo's Answer Awaited

Government officials expressed hope that Tokyo would answer before the weekly meeting of the full Cabinet, scheduled for tomorrow.

In Moscow, Sir William Seeds and Mr. Paul Emile Naggiar, the British and French Ambassadors, continued their discussions, but no new arrangements were known to have been made for them to renew mutual assistance negotiations with Mr. V. M. Molotoff, Soviet Russian Premier and Foreign Commissar.

Britain's request to Japan for explanations was said to have been prompted by demands of the Japanese military spokesman at Tientsin that Britain co-operate with Japan in establishing a "new order" in the Far East and end its "pro-Chiang Kai-shek policies."

Positive Action Called For

The British press, meanwhile, called upon the Government for a strong hand in the dealings with the Japanese blockade of British and French Concessions at Tientsin, now in its seventh day. Prominence was given to Secretary of State Cordell Hull's expression of concern over broadened aspects of the dispute, some quarters terming it a clear warning to Japan.

The Times, which usually reflects Government opinion, declared: "Passive submission to the blockade of the Settlement will not satisfy the British public and can only encourage further maltreatment of British citizens at Tientsin and its repetition in other parts of China."

Germany Ousts Monks From Salzburg Cloister

SALZBURG, Germany (AP)— National Socialists have ordered the Capuchin Monks to evacuate their cloister in the center of Salzburg, which will be converted into a youth hostel, District Leader Friedrich Rainer announced June 19.

The Franciscan cloister and the palace of Archbishop Sigismund Waitz and his staff recently were taken over by the State. Capuchins have occupied their cloister since 1602.

Nazi Hunger Strike Broken in Hungary

BUDAPEST (AP) — One hundred Nazi prisoners in Nagykanizsa concentration camp lined up hungrily for breakfast June 20, ending a "fast to the death" begun five days ago.

Their hunger strike was for immediate trial before an "independent" Hungarian court in connection with the bombing of Budapest's largest synagogue last Feb. 3 in which one person was killed and 22 injured.

British Ocean Plane Destroyed by Blaze

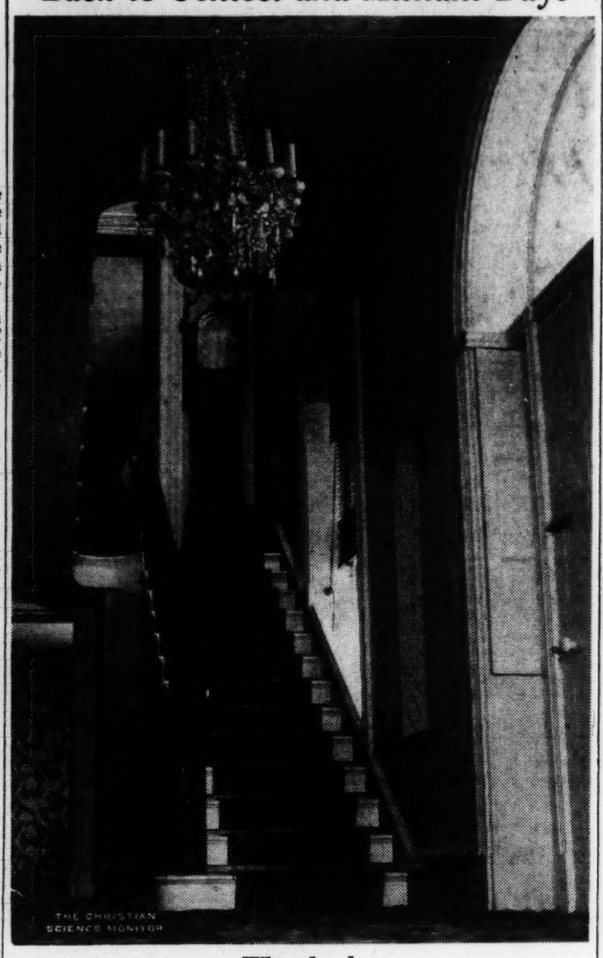
SOUTHAMPTON, England (AP) —The Imperial Airways seaplane Connemara, designed for trans-Atlantic service, was destroyed June 19 in fire of unknown origin at the seaplane base at Hythe near here.

The Connemara, one of Imperial Airways' C Class $200,000 "empire flying boats," was burned after an explosion aboard a tank barge from which she was being refueled prior to a test flight.

Roosevelt Third Term Call

PUEBLO, Colo. (AP)—The Colorado State Federation of Labor June 19 adopted a resolution asking President Roosevelt to seek a third term.

Back to Genteel and Militant Days



Wheatland

Hallway in home of James Buchanan, fifteenth President of the United States, near Lancaster, Pa.

Buchanan House Invites Tourist

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LANCASTER, Pa.—Three rooms and the hallways of Wheatland have been re-furnished as they were when James Buchanan lived there, and an increasing number of tourists are stopping to see the home of the fifteenth President of the United States.

The historic house, on the western edge of Lancaster, is being equipped as rapidly as possible by the Wheatland Foundation in the style of the period. Wallpaper is being made after the patterns used in Wheatland in the Civil War era.

Most recently furnished of the rooms is Buchanan's library, and visitors feel it has recaptured the thought of the bachelor President and diplomatist. The drawing-room, containing the piano and writing desk he gave to his niece, Harriet Lane, and the dining-room, are also almost completely furnished.

The kitchen and a smaller dining-room on the first floor are partially furnished, and the Foundation hopes to complete them soon. Although none of the rooms on the second floor would be fit for occupancy, they contain several old poster beds and a deep bathtub which attracts much interest. The tub was installed after Buchanan left the White House, and it resembles the one built in the White House by President Franklin Pierce.

Tourists bound for the World's Fair are swelling the attendance at Wheatland, according to members of the Lancaster Junior League, who escort them through the building.

U. S. Aid Britain in China? Japan Attends to This Angle

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 20—There is a visible hardening of sentiment through the United States against what one correspondent has called the "molto crescendo" of Japan's drive against the foreign interests in China. But it is still too early to gauge what effect this will have on the delicate struggle over a new foreign policy law in Congress.

There are several reasons for this uncertainty which stand out here, as the Tientsin incident hangs in the balance.

American indignation appears to boil up effectively only when a direct threat is made by Japan to American citizens and interests. All the horror of repeated bombing of Chinese civilians at Chungking recently has not produced as much tangible result here as the mere threat of action against Americans at Tientsin and Kulangsu. This is not due to any lack of sympathy for China, presumably, but to the mechanics of press and radio in which a latent sympathy is harder to organize politically than a protest against a direct hostile incident.

Dividing Opponents

Japan, recognizing that Americans are politically more sensitive to their national interests than to the continued war on China, will probably continue to minimize any anti-American incidents — unless the military hot-heads can master the civilian Government at Tokyo. Japan has for some time been pursuing a policy of dividing its opponents—seeking to placate the United States which is the most formidable, and concentrating its drive on Britain and France whose financial stake is the greatest.

Speaking of American opinion generally, there is less fear that an American expeditionary force will be sent to fight Japan in the Far East, than of military involvement in the European crisis. Any action in a Far Eastern show-down —so it is felt rather than reasoned —would be confined to economic penalties or at the worst to naval action, which is more an affair of a professional fighting force than of totalitarian popular war for the United States.

Even many of the isolationists, such as Senator William Borah, are willing to endorse a strong stand in defense of American "national rights" in China.

As for the Congress, it is thinking chiefly of Europe rather than of the United States in its travail over the new foreign policy law. It is a matter of common knowledge that Americans have kept their European and Far Eastern policies in separate compartments, and willingness to deal more stiffly with Japan might not necessarily weaken the determination of the noninterventionists to stay clear of involvement in Europe.

It is true that any incident even in China, which tends to arouse the public against an aggressor anywhere, serves to strengthen the general Administration policy—that of helping to organize peace so that it will be stronger in its combined support than any combination of aggressors.

Nevertheless, the State Department itself is inclined to go much more cautiously in the Far East at the moment, knowing that any showdown today could serve as a pretext for Japan to take over the whole foreign stake in China. Whereas at a later date, when the new 45,000-ton superbattleships are completed, the American Navy greatly enlarged and its bases across the Pacific vastly strengthened, and when Britain will have enough new naval tonnage off the ways to maintain a separate fleet in the Far East—then would be the time for a test of strength.

Japan Knows This

Japan, of course, is aware of the potential combination against it—especially with the British-Russian alliance in the making. And in Tokyo, even the more aggressive Army elements in the heat of desire to throw the foreign interests out of China now when they could do it, have to count the cold military costs of the day of reckoning which presumably would come at a later date.

These, then are the many factors bearing on the rather complex question of how far Japan will go, and what will be the effect on Congress and the legislative situation. Should Japan strike heavily at American interests, the response would be immediate and with the utmost vigor. Within two weeks of the bombing of the American naval ship Panay, Alfred M. Landon had made his speech in support of the President's foreign policy, saying that "politics ends at the water's edge." Senator Borah had come out in vigorous support of the strong State Department stand; and the Navy Department made the definite decision to go ahead with the huge naval increases which are by now well under way. A similar reaction awaits any repetition of the Panay.

Nevertheless, it is not by any means certain that net result of another incident would be a stiffening of the foreign policy with respect toward Europe.

Confidence Expands Los Angeles Airport

News in Aviation

By the Aviation Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

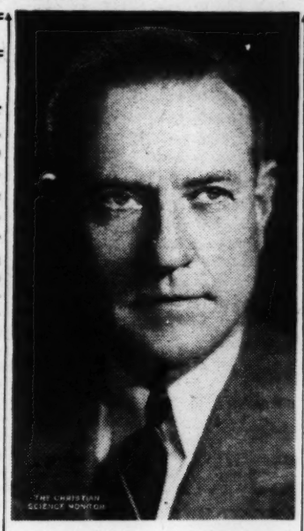
Col. Richard B. Barnitz, Director of Los Angeles' Municipal Airport, has had a decade-long vision to make the City's airport commensurate in facilities and size with its leadership in aircraft production and per capita use of air mail. This week aviation circles saw him uniquely continuing to build an airport upon which, temporarily at least, Los Angeles voters have turned their thumbs down.

At a special election last May Los Angeles voters, though they had a majority, failed to pass by the necessary two-thirds a $3,000,000 bond issue to build terminal buildings and hangars for the municipal field. Undiscouraged Colonel Barnitz continued to develop the field's landing surface with $300,000 of City money and $750,000 of Federal money granted just previous to the election.

What makes Colonel Barnitz confident of the airport's future is the fact that the field's location has the approval of airline operators, aircraft manufacturers, real estate associations, the Government, and the newspapers. Its runways have been inferior and it lacked proper radio facilities but this is being overcome with the current money.

Even now United, TWA, American, and Pan American have committed themselves to use the field during winter because accidents have already occurred near mountain-rimmed Union Air Terminal, and Glendale is in the same situation. One line, for instance, was able to complete only 60 per cent of its scheduled operations at its regular field, sometimes being forced to use an auxiliary field more than 100 miles away.

The Municipal field's mile-square area is 200 acres larger than both Union and Glendale, large enough in fact to conduct the license tests of the new four-engined Douglas 40-passenger airliner. The Civil Aeronautics Authority has transferred the Los Angeles beam radio station from the San Fernando Valley to a spot within for miles of the municipal field and the west leg of the beam has been directed across the field to provide blind landing facilities, without the necessity for a "localizer" beam, generally required on fields without the Federal beam.



Col. Richard B. Barnitz

Director of Municipal Airport, Los Angeles

Line Adds Hostesses

Air hostesses are not new but it was news to many airline operators last week that Pennsylvania-Central Airlines is shortly to have them. To train hostesses P. C. A.'s Vice-President, J. J. O'Donovan, hired attractive Adele Jenkins of San Francisco, formerly chief stewardess for TWA, set her up in a hostess training school at the Company's bases in Pittsburgh to begin intensive training of an entire class that has already been selected. Significantly enough, P. C. A. did not require that the new candidates be registered nurses, heretofore one of the necessary qualifications for stewardesses. Also it showed how certain forms of fear regarding air travel have passed from the public's consciousness once it became used to the air medium.

P. C. A. also appointed George Mason as director of publicity and advertising. Formerly aviation editor of the Boston Transcript, Mr. Mason was employed at the Chicago advertising agency of J. Walter Thompson previous to his P. C. A. promotion. For two years he was also associated with United Air Lines in its Boston and Chicago offices in publicity and advertising. F. R. Crawford, President of P. C. A., who appointed Mr. Mason, said that P. C. A. intended to adopt a sound policy of public relations, would concentrate on getting first fliers.

A merger of the parallel and competing Pennsylvania and Central Airlines, P. C. A. serves the important industrial cities of Pittsburgh, Akron, Ohio; Detroit, Milwaukee, Wis., and Buffalo, N. Y., from the Nation's Capital, may become an important North-South route if it is awarded the routes down through Kentucky, Tennessee, and Alabama for which it has asked the CAA.

Mass Air Tours

A favorite pastime of sport fliers at this season is to promote mass air tours thus providing themselves with a pleasurable air junket combined with a vacation.

Today over 100 private pilots in the Florida Air Tour will leave West Palm Beach, proceed in two days by easy jumps to New York and the World's Fair, return home on June 26. More than 60 New England pilots will assemble for the New England Tour at Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn., tomorrow, jump to Burlington, Vt., with intermediate stops, then go by way of Concord, N. H., to Augusta, Maine, for the second day, proceed thence to Portland, Boston, and Providence, winding up with a week end at Falmouth and Hyannis, Mass.

Co-operative World Trade A Canadian-U. S. Choice?

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., June 20—North American economic, political, and defense windows on the world are being opened by speakers and discussion groups at the Third Conference on Canadian-American Affairs, which convened at St. Lawrence University here yesterday.

Economically speaking, Canada and the United States have a clear choice before them, as they face a world forsaking autarchy and moving toward economic integration, W. A. Mackintosh, Professor of Economics, Queens University, Kingston, Ontario, told the first general session last evening. They can allow integration to be forced upon the world by totalitarian domination and war or war threats. Or they can help achieve, by preaching and practicing it, a co-operative integration of trade methods and objectives.

Perhaps the visit of Britain's—nay, the British Commonwealth of Nation's—King and Queen influenced the agenda-makers for this conference, held under the joint auspices of Queen's and St. Lawrence Universities and the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace. For the program directs attention chiefly to matters beyond Canada's and the United States' domestic frontiers.

Similarity of Ideals

Certainly it is being observed around dinner tables and in discussion groups that Government officials, professors, and even serious economics "experts" on both sides of the Canadian border may well be excused if they are still basking in the light cast by the royal visit.

The delegates, gathering so soon after that historic tour, meet in the enthusiasm of a newly realized understanding of the underlying similarity of British, Canadian, and American ideals and thought-processes. Delegates may be pardoned if they begin considering at once how they may extend these benefits to other nations of the world. They will listen carefully, for example, when John Foster Dulles, New York lawyer and writer, discusses "A North American Contribution to World Order."

Europe's tension with its background of self-sufficiency systems which have their effect on Canadian wheat sales and American employment makes especially vital this year's conference studies beyond North American frontiers. Unlisted this year is Canada's railroad problem and its wheat marketing efforts, and Washington's attempts to demobilize its unemployed army. It is stressed here that once Canada and the United States succeed in extending their world trade, these domestic problems will be well on the road to solution.

Disintegration on Wane

Hence delegates are seeking to clarify the outlook from North America's trade window, through discussion groups on trade controls and international fiscal controls led by Harold A. Innis, Professor of Political Economy, University of Toronto, and Henry Chalmers, Chief of the Division of Foreign Tariffs, Department of Commerce at Washington.

Professor Mackintosh, commencing this clarification task, stressed that North Americans must realize that world disintegration is on the wane. Germany is driving to organize a new Eastern Europe, Japan a new Asia. Cordell Hull, Secretary of State, is driving to organize, in a different manner, the mass of world trade. No longer are the old examples of economic self-sufficiency so popular — the Smoot-Hawley tariffs, the Canadian tariff of 1930, the Ottawa agreements.

North America, Professor Mackintosh continued, might prefer something besides the job of contributing to world economic integration—perhaps, isolation. But, he stressed, neither Canada nor the United States could manage with isolation without vast readjustments in their national economic life. Canada, especially would be hard hit. What both countries often dream about is not trade isolation, he said, but an isolation from active responsibility, "relying on others to maintain a world order in which North America may live."

Crises Handicapped

"The path of economic co-operation is not an easy one. The breaking down of trade barriers will always meet the stubborn resistance of protected groups. It might have proceeded much more rapidly had not the recurring crises in Europe distracted all attention. But if pushed by the United States, Great Britain, and Canada it has great possibilities, for they provide a very large pool of world trade, which can constitute a more attractive alternative to the controlled trade of the totalitarian countries."

The deep and abiding interest of North America must be in a program of world co-operation and world order, Professor Mackintosh declared. That is the firm foundation of Secretary Hull's trade agreement program and the essential basis of the Tripartite Monetary Agreement. And, he added, it explains the unparalleled concern of the people of the United States and Canada in European and Asiatic events in the last four years.

In later sessions, the conference on Canadian-American Affairs will turn to consideration of other than economic measures of world co-operation. And the same world attitude will also be brought to bear on what in many aspects is a domestic question, the problem of national defense.

Armament Race to Ruin?

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CANTON, N. Y., June 20—The armament race into which all countries of the world are pouring millions of dollars spells ruin to the world's economic structure, according to Dr. James T. Shotwell, Director of the Economics and History Division of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

"It may, therefore, be that the challenge to democratic institutions which has been so blatantly set forth by the masters of militaristic nations will serve to solidify the edifice of our North American civilization by bringing home a realization to both countries of what they stand for in history and what their responsibilities are in the maintenance of their ideals in this world." Dr. Shotwell told the opening session of the third conference on Canadian-American Affairs here.

"This conference began with a program closely limited to the problems of Canada and the United States," Dr. Shotwell continued. "Now we frankly recognize that it could not continue without reference to the world of nations. Even our discussion of economic problems will have to bring to the fore the fact that in time of peace some of the most powerful nations are in a state of economic war.

"Germany's economic problems today are primarily those of war economy. This forces the unarmed nations to a race in armaments that is bankrupting the world's peacetime economic structure to a ruinous extent. Into this distorted and disastrous world the conference points out that fortunately Canadian-American relations continue to preserve their normal, happy outlook and activity.

"Indeed the crisis of the world outside has strengthened the bonds of understanding to a degree that guarantees them both against the narrow trend of nationalistic self-seeking for both are the inheritors of a great tradition of liberty."

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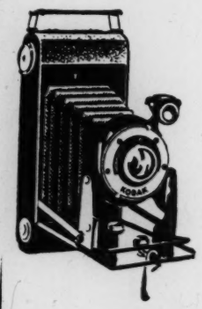

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Riding at Anchor Along Palm-Lined Bayfront Park at Miami

Miami News Service

Pleasure Craft Make Bay a Center of Boating Activity the Year Round

A Florida summer scene that makes an appeal to tourists who are finding that the balmy breezes and equable temperature of the Florida shore are an inducement to linger long after the winter season has passed

Florida Now Looming Large As a Popular Summer Resort

Monitor Traveltalks

By M. Le Tour

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Miami, Fla.

With one of its most successful winter seasons behind it, the State of Florida now turns its attention to greeting the rapidly increasing number of summer tourists that are flocking in to take advantage of the luxurious hotel accommodations and swanky beach clubs at greatly reduced cost.

While Florida is generally thought of as a winter resort region, due to its equitable climate and cheering sunshine that functions regardless of the calendar, many visitors from northern climes have also learned that whether it be winter or summer, the attractions here are equally alluring.

Few sections of the world offer such an array of beaches as does Florida. Actually, there are 1,000 miles of beaches on the Florida coast swept by the Atlantic Ocean on the east coast and the Gulf of Mexico on the west and northern parts of the State. Being a peninsula, with such vast bodies of water almost surrounding it, Florida's climate is perpetually air-conditioned by fresh ocean breezes and the trade winds. During the summer the mercury seldom reaches 90 on the coast. The United States weather bureau figures show an average of 80.4 degrees during the last five years for the six months from April to November at Miami.

Nature at Its Best

Nature is at her best during the spring and summer months, bringing out many gorgeous blossoms and fruits that the winter tourists never see. The Royal Poinciana tree, spreading its branches sometimes to a width of 100 feet, is a mass of flame-colored blossoms in June and is a sight worth traveling many miles to see. It is estimated that 50,000 of these gorgeous tropical trees will be in full blossom for the Royal Poinciana festival of 30 days.

Social events fill the days during the June festival and aviation enthusiasts held ceremonies at the Amelia Earhart memorial at the Municipal Airport where a poinciana tree blooms every June on the spot from which the intrepid aviatrix started her ill-fated round-the-world flight.

Weekly sailing regattas will be held for the many devotees of that sport who find the constant breezes off the Florida coast fill their sails all months of the year. Pool shows, tennis, riding, outdoor bowling, archery, aquaplaning and surf bathing are other popular sports to occupy the sunshine hours, while dancing under the palms is a favorite evening diversion.

Fifty giant clipper airships are arriving weekly, bringing an average of more than 1,400 visitors into the international aerial gateway. The Cuban influx is at its height in summer with the establishment of the large Latin-American colony that prefers Florida at this time of year.

The unprecedented air travel between Miami and Havana has required Pan American Airways to place six of its largest flying boats on that route. Recent additions to service to South America bring an increase of 53,000 miles of flying each month, with the six major air routes reaching down as far as Rio de Janeiro.

Cruises Planned

Streamlined, commodious trains will remain in operation all summer, running on schedules that have reduced travel time by several hours, and have brought such points as Boston and New York within one-night trips. Diesel locomotives, new coaches and air-conditioned Pullmans have added to increased comfort of summer passengers.

Steamship companies have inaugurated a new program of cruises that will continue through August. Cruises will originate at such points along the Atlantic coast as Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Savannah, and from the southwest, at Houston, Galveston and New Orleans.

Travel over the Overseas Highway, that connects the Florida Keys, reaching to Key West, has attracted half a million motorists since its official opening last July 4th.

About a dozen deluxe liners will arrive every week as the result of schedules announced by four steamship companies. Increases ranging up to 20 per cent in passenger travel by boat to Florida during the last three months, is responsible for the expansion.

Bi-weekly trips will be operated by the Merchants and Miners Line, according to John Hall, district passenger agent. Two ships a week will be operated by the Clyde Lines, both from Miami and Jacksonville. This line shows a decided gain in travel, according to P. D. Larimore, district passenger agent. The Munargo line will operate one ship a week into Miami, W. L. Heath, the local agent, has said, and the Peninsular and Occidental, two vessels, according to Austin Williamson, traffic manager.

Great North Cape Issues Call To 'Land of the Midnight Sun'

Tour-a-bouts

By the Travel Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Each year cruise travel to the great North Cape increases with more and more vacationists visiting this fascinating region where the Midnight Sun is the center of the Arctic stage. Many of the major steamship lines are sending their luxury liners to the North Cape this summer. Among these will be the Gdynia America Line's flagship motorliner Pilsudski which will make Europe's most northerly promontory one of the objectives on a 39-day cruise that leaves New York July 12.

Besides being able to view the Midnight Sun, the Polish liner will take its guests into the East Baltic for a sightseeing tour of Poland's "Amber Coast" and Gdynia.

After the eight-day crossing to Copenhagen, by way of Pentland Firth north of Scotland, the Pilsudski will debark its passengers. Following a day and night ashore in the old Danish capital, the cruisers will cross into Sweden by train ferry and begin a leisurely rail tour of that country and Norway, staying over in Stockholm and Oslo, and crossing the Scandinavian Mountain ridge to Bergen. There the Pilsudski picks up its passengers and will proceed to the North Cape.

* * *

The London-Paris air service rounds out 20 years of flying this summer. At the beginning of the Paris service in 1919 there was but one flight daily. This summer as many as eight trips will be scheduled in each direction daily, enabling a two hours' frequency to be maintained throughout the day.

* * *

Two Youth Hostel loops—one 75 miles, the other 150 miles—will be open this summer in western North Carolina. Organized trips are to be conducted throughout the summer.

* * *

Tourists visiting New England this summer will find that this region contains a great variety of restaurants where excellent foreign dishes may be obtained. In the cities, in the small towns, and along the highways the traveler has his choice of foods cooked in Italian, German, Chinese, Swedish, or American style. Many visitors coming to Boston who have a yen for home-cooked Swedish food usually run out to Vega's Restaurant located on the Boston-Providence road, Route 1, in Norwood. And of course there is the native smörgasbord, along with many other native Swedish dishes.

* * *

What is planned as the beginning of a long-time co-ordinated program for advertising scenic and climatic attractions of northern Arizona has been launched by the boards of supervisors in Yavapai, Coconino, Mohave, Navajo, and Apache counties. There has been raised $3,000 for the printing of illustrated folders which will describe the Grand Canyon, Boulder Dam, Lake Mead, Sunset Crater, San Francisco peaks, Walnut Canyon, Oak Creek Canyon, the Coconino ice caves, Petrified Forest, Painted Desert, and other unique features of this area.

* * *

Norway's famous Bergen-Oslo Railway will introduce for the first time this summer a new type railbus. The new bus will accommodate 55 passengers and cut the running time from Bergen to Oslo to about eight hours, according to O. Evensen, manager of the American Express in Copenhagen.

Orchestral Summer Prepared For Chicago's Ravinia Pavilion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—Music lovers who flock this summer to the Ravinia Festival will find the grounds set out, as heretofore, with fragrant petunia beds; and to many persons these will bring back memories of opera, recalling the appearance of such figures as Bori, Muzio, Schipa, and Rothier.

Ravinia was opened in 1904 as an amusement park, and music was introduced in 1906 under Walter Damrosch. Gradually grand opera superseded the orchestral programs; and gradually too, one of the original stockholders, Louis Eckstein, Chicago businessman, assumed greater responsibility in administration. Ravinia's golden age, 1919 to 1930, was due chiefly, it is held, to Mr. Eckstein, who brought here the world's opera stars. Popular as Ravinia was, though, there always piled up a deficit; and after the 1931 season, the park was closed and remained silent for five years.

In the spring of 1936, a group raised a guaranty fund of $34,000 and organized a season of concerts by the Chicago Symphony Orchestra, with guest conductors. Mrs. Eckstein donated the park, and the Ravinia Festival was instituted. In 1936, with 20 concerts, the attendance was 52,717; in 1937, with 26 concerts, it was 67,368; and in 1938, with 25 concerts, it was 66,378. Guarantors received back 75 per cent of their subscriptions, in 1936, 45 per cent in 1937, and 50 per cent last year, which can be said to spell success for the venture when it is considered that Louis Eckstein and his wife paid 67 per cent of the $279,000 deficit in 1931.

The pavilion, roofed but with sides open, is highly rated acoustically. This year there will be concerts every Thursday, Friday, and Saturday evening, and every Sunday afternoon, from June 29 to Aug. 6. Conductors are Sir Adrian Boult, director of the British Broadcasting Corporation Orchestra; Vladimir Golschmann, conductor of the St. Louis Symphony Orchestra; and Artur Rodzinski, conductor of the Cleveland Orchestra. Soloists engaged thus far include Josef Hofmann, pianist, and Emanuel Feuermann, 'cellist.

Profits Control Of Arms Industry Looms in Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20 — Measures expected to prove effective in controlling the profits of the larger British armament manufacturers and subcontractors but which may allow many smaller firms to escape are contained in a Government white paper published today.

A tax of 60 per cent is imposed on armament profits of all firms receiving £200,000 or more annually from Government defense contracts. Normal profits are to be determined by calculation of the average profits between 1935 and 1937, and beginning this year 60 per cent of the profits in excess of this average are to be taken by the Government.

Leslie Burgin, Minister of Supply, is to be authorized to declare when a firm is "substantially engaged in supplying amaments" and it is specified that the tax will apply to firms working under subcontract as well as those dealing directly with the Government.

For purpose of the tax, armament manufacture is defined as "articles and works required for purposes of the armed forces of the Crown, or machines, tools, or materials required for the manufacture or repair of such articles but not including food and such materials as may be specified by the order of the Ministry of Supply." All equipment and appliances listed in the Air-Raid Precautions Act are also included.

There is a general feeling here that the proposals are fair. They are stricter than those applied during the World War except toward the end of that conflict when the excess profits tax reached 80 per cent, but of course these are limited only to armament manufacture.

The larger firms are hardest hit by the new proposals since orders not approaching $1,000,000 yearly are exempted from this super tax. Arms shares were generally firm on the Stock Exchange today although this is probably due to the fact that there had already been some decline in anticipation of the Government's proposals.

Burgin Prepared For Barter Deal In U. S. Supplies

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Britain's new Supply Minister is to have sweeping powers to speed the Nation's vast rearmament program.

Edward Leslie Burgin, named the first Supply Minister, by Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain in April, told the House of Commons yesterday during debate on a bill establishing the ministry that he would have authority "to buy up all scrap iron which might otherwise go abroad" and to obtain throughout the British Empire entire supplies of certain essential raw materials for arms manufacture.

He will take over the supply of ammunition and "everything in common use in the three fighting services" and also will supply various requirements of Britain's allies.

He will control supplies of raw materials "necessary for civilian interests."

Mr. Burgin said the British-American barter of strategic raw materials would be validated by the bill. Under the barter proposal, the United States woul send surplus cotton and wheat in exchange for British rubber and tin.

United States Ambassador Joseph P. Kennedy said the deal was being delayed by intricate negotiations with British colonial officials, but added it probably would be completed soon.

South's Folk Songs Now in Archives Of Congress Library

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CLEMSON, S. C.—Recording representative songs of the cotton mill workers and tenant farmers of the Upper South Carolina hill country and the Palmetto State chain gangs, has been completed by John A. Lomox, Curator of the American folklore archives of the Library of Congress in Washington, assisted by C. F. Adams of Seneca, S. C., President of the South Carolina Singing Convention, and Ben Robertson, Clemson writer.

Mr. Lomox made records of singing WPA workers digging a ditch at Calhoun, of Clemson cooks, and of the congregations of Big Abel and Little Hope, Negro churches near Clemson.

The Carolina-Georgia Singing Festival at Toccoa Falls, Ga., with its chorus of 5,000 white voices, sang old-time hymns, including "King Jesus," and "Mighty Rocky Road." The songs will form part of a collection of contemporary American music being gathered for permanent preservation by the Library of Congress.

Trainmen Re-elect Whitney President

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP) — The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen re-elected Alexander F. Whitney, President, G. W. Anderson, Secretary-Treasurer.

Quebec Youths Limit Camp Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTREAL—Opposition to any type of military or semi-military training camps for the youth of Canada was voted recently by delegates to the Montreal-Ottawa conference of the Young People's Union, a branch of the United Church of Canada.

Seeking a solution to the youth unemployment problem, the delegates offered suggestions for Federal Government subsidies for work projects, such as reforestation, slum clearance, housing, highway construction, and water conservation to provide jobs.

In connection with the educational system in Quebec, the delegates were in favor of free and compulsory education up to the age of 16 and recommended that the educational system of Ontario and Quebec should follow the 6-3-3 system (6 years elementary, 3 years junior high, and a 3-year senior academic course), as were suggested in the Hepburn report of the Survey Committee.

As regards the problem of caring for refugees driven from totalitarian States, the conference suggested that the National Young People's Union institute a study of the refugee problem and issue a report to all local unions for their discussion.

The serious lack of adequate religious education was deplored and it was suggested that a more adequate use of time be allowed in the public schools for Bible reading.

Langley Architecture Scholarships Awarded

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Announcement of the award of eight Edward Langley scholarships for advance study, travel and research in architecture, was made June 20 by Edwin Bergstrom, Treasurer of the American Institute of Architects.

The winners are five architectural draftsmen, one architect, one teacher and one graduate student representative of seven of the 10 regional districts of the Institute. They were chosen from 46 competitors.

They are Addison Erdman, New York City; Martin S. Kermacy, of Philadelphia, Pa.; James E. B. Walker, Providence, R. I.; Earl William Pellerin, Detroit, Mich.; Maynard W. Meyer, Pewaukee, Wis.; Arthur Richard Williams, Normal, Ill.; Donald P. Stevens, Denver, Colo., and Charles A. Pearson, Jr., Bluefield, W. Va., winner of a scholarship for the second consecutive year.

Grace Abbott

CHICAGO (AP)—Dr. Grace Abbott, who passed on June 19, was a social worker who headed the United States Children's Bureau from 1921 to 1934.

After resigning she became Professor of Public Welfare Administration at the University of Chicago, where her sister, Edith, is Dean of the Graduate School of Social Service Administration.

Miss Abbott was named in a national magazine poll a few years ago as one of America's 12 most distinguished women.

She administered the first Federal law against child labor until it was held unconstitutional. From 1921 to 1929 she administered the Federal Maternity and Infancy Acts. She served on various Governmental commissions and agencies and wrote many books and articles on social work and immigrant problems.

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Planned U. S. Labor Market Termed Need to Avert Isms

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BUFFALO, N. Y., June 20—The sixty-sixth annual meeting of the National Conference of Social Work, which has brought 8,000 social workers here, entered its third day today highlighted by a plea from William H. Stead (Acting Director of the Employment Service of the Federal Department of Labor for a planned labor market.

"We run a far greater risk of saddling ourselves with some sort of unwelcome autocracy if we neglect the function of planning in a democratic society than if we apply it," Mr. Stead said in an address before the social section of the conference.

"The support of the young, the infirm, and the aged in comfort and decency is one of the obligations of a democratic society," he declared, "but we cannot ignore the fact that in giving these groups a claim on the national production, even though they contribute nothing, we place that much greater burden on the producing population. To maintain the dependent, without depressing the general level of living, we must all the more carefully plan the productive efforts of those who remain in the working force."

Requisites of Planning

"The three requisites of employment planning," Mr. Stead held, "are that (1) as a Nation we must decide what part of our population we want to use in our working force; (2) the labor market must be organized so that at any given level of production the most effective use of the employed portion of the population may be made, and (3) national employment planning should insure a scale of production adequate to provide our entire population with a decent comfortable living."

Mrs. Austin L. Kimball of Buffalo, President of the National Board of the Young Women's Christian Associations of the United States, in an address before the social group work section of the conference, declared that the United States was not threatened by foreign ideologies, but was endangered "from within by those of us who distrust, deny, and betray it."

"Democracy does not just happen," she held. "It must be worked at if it is to live, and unless we work at it in the small arenas of our lives, we cannot hope ever to see it really function in the larger arenas of state, nation and world."

Today's youth is of an inquisitive turn and will no longer blindly follow the leadership of elders, Owen R. Lovejoy of Washington, D. C., Associate Director of the American Youth Commission, declared.

"This is an age of inquiry," Mr. Lovejoy told the social group work section of the conference, meeting at the Court Street Theater. "Youth, no longer content to fill the role of the obedient pupil, is asking questions himself and putting us and our institutions on the spot. This is a situation which should put us on our mettle, but also inspire our hope and our enthusiasm."

Record of Neglect

The record of "organized neglect" of youth by adult agencies revealed, he said, that 50 per cent were out of school, never to return; 3,000,000 were both out of school and out of work, and the highest percentage of court commitments for delinquency or crime was at 19 years.

"Here are three distinct and ponderable facts about our American society worthy of the most thorough and statesmanlike consideration that interest and intelligence can enlist," Mr. Lovejoy continued.

"Pity, protections, support are not the implements to be used here. Youth is not asking our sympathy, but our understanding; not asking to be carried, but for loads to carry; not for gifts, but for opportunity; not for refuge, but for adventure and responsibility."

A plea to Protestant churches of the country to take a constructive part in helping meet the social needs of their communities was issued by the Rev. John L. Mixon at the church conference on social work.

Robert M. Lovett, educator and author of Chicago, Ill., in an address before the social action section, warned the delegates to safeguard the freedom of speech granted them under the Constitution.

Judge Allen Favors Careers for Wives

BUFFALO, N. Y. (AP)—Marriage and careers for women may well go hand in hand, says Judge Florence E. Allen of the Sixth United States Circuit Court of Appeals.

"There is no reason why the fact that a woman is married should interfere with her career," the Cleveland, Ohio, Jurist asserted in an interview 24 hours after Mrs. Roosevelt, wife of the President, defended working wives.

"As a matter of fact, I know of many married women with large families who show unusual judicial judgment. They would make splendid Judges, but lack merely the legal training."

Students' Wives Get Home 'Spinster' Degree

WASHINGTON (AP) — Recognition has come at last to 59 patient Army and Navy wives who since last October have been managing their households and keeping the children quiet while "daddy" studied.

After handing diplomas to Army and Navy officers who were graduated from the Army Industrial College June 20, Col. Francis H. Miles, Jr., Director, gave each officer's wife the degree "Spinster of Domestic Felicity."

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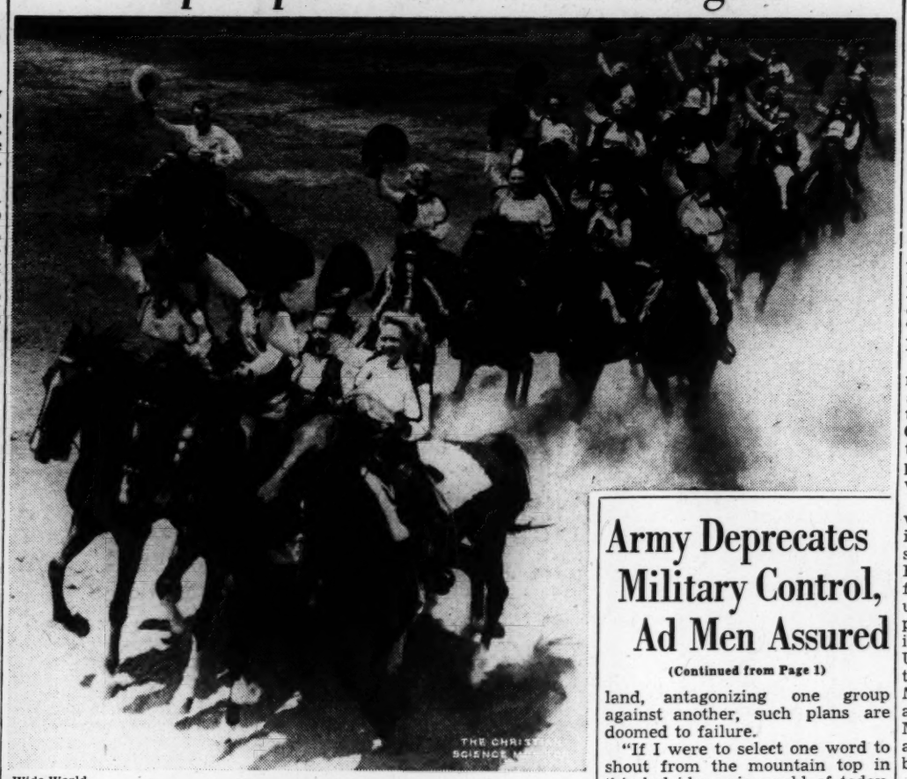

Wide World

Like a Page From the Old West

Forming a colorful, flag-bearing cavalry unit, more than 1,000 expert California horsewomen drill for their participation in the annual Surf, Sun, and Sand Days Parade which opens the summer season at Long Beach, Calif., June 23. Picture shows Long Beach Vaqueros, clad in wild-west outfits, during a practice drill.

Hearings Begun in Canada On Final Court of Appeal

OTTAWA, Ontario, June 20 (CP)—The Supreme Court of Canada yesterday opened a hearing which may lead to its elevation to the status of a final Court of Appeal for Canada.

The hearing was on argument on the constitutional validity of a parliamentary bill to abolish appeals from Canadian courts to the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council in London.

Now a Canadian subject has the right to appeal to the Crown, through the Privy Council, for redress from a court of law.

If the Supreme Court approves the new bill and it is passed by Parliament and becomes law, the Supreme Court of Canada, like the United States Supreme Court, would become the last Court of Appeal.

The bill was introduced last session by C. H. Cahan, Montreal Conservative Debate was adjourned on second reading after Justice Minister Ernest Lapointe said the Supreme Court would be asked whether the Dominion Parliament had power to enact such a law.

The Dominion Government argues that the bill is constitutional and that the Federal Parliament has power to do away with Privy Council appeals in all Canadian matters. The Manitoba Government supported the Dominion Government's stand.

Opposition Led by Ontario

As the hearing opened it appeared that the chief opposition to the Dominion's convention would come from the Ontario Government, although the New Brunswick and British Columbia Provincial Governments also took the stand the bill was unconstitutional.

Years ago Parliament took action to abolish appeals to the Privy Council in criminal matters, but the right to appeal civil and constitutional cases to the tribunal at London has remained. Most of the important constitutional cases, determining the validity of Dominion and Provincial legislation and the respective powers of the Dominion and the Provinces, have been decided in the last analysis by the Judicial Committee.

Recent important constitutional appeals decided in London have related to the validity of certain Alberta statutes dealing with newspaper publication, banking, and the regulation of credit, and Dominion legislation dealing with hours of work, wages, marketing of farm products, and unemployment insurance.

Appeals to the Privy Council are usually against judgments of the Supreme Court of Canada but in some cases are taken direct from the Supreme or Appeal Court of a Province. They are always on questions of law and no evidence is heard.

Recommendation to the King

All documents and evidence in the cases are sent to London and counsel for the parties appear before the Judicial Committee which hears argument and delivers its judgment in the form of a recommendation to the King. As the judgment takes this form there are no dissenting judgments. If the members of the Committee disagree only the majority opinion is put in the form of a judgment.

Ontario contends that the proposed bill is a "direct attempt to invade a field of legislation exclusively assigned to the provinces."

The British North America Act gave the Provincial Legislatures exclusive powers to amend the Constitution of the Provinces, over property and civil rights and over the administration of justice in the Provinces, including the constitution, organization, and administration of Provincial Courts.

Consequently the Federal Parliament could not say when the judgment of a particular Provincial Court should be final and when it should not be or to what body an appeal from a Provincial Court should be taken, Ontario contended at the opening hearing.

University Grows in Arctic

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Fairbanks, Alaska

If anyone told you on one of this city's hottest and dustiest days, when, believe it or not, residents go about wearing open-necked shirts and pith helmets looking like deepest Africa, that from between 4 and 10 feet beneath the surface the ground was frozen solid, you might think it hard to believe.

But in the winter 40 below zero is not unusual and the frozen ground never completely thaws out—even in the near 100 degrees above zero temperature of summer. This is but a part of the education of the "cheechako," or Alaskan tenderfoot.

Speaking of education, Alaska claims the most northern educational institution of its kind in the world—the Unversity of Alaska on the outskirts of this City. Founded in 1922 as the Alaska Agricultural College and School of Mines, with six faculty members and the same number of students, this unique university now has nearly 1,000 students and some 27 on the faculty. There are about 200 undergraduates. The rest are scattered about Alaska's 600,000 square miles and are largely adults doing extension work in mining, fur farming, home economics, and agriculture.

Charles E. Bunnell, President, has nursed the University along to its present position of high standing. This frontier educator has had long experience in human relations that has stood him well in his efficient and practical administration of the University.

A Real Alaskan

He is so versatile one is puzzled just how to address him. He likes to be called "Judge," although "President" or "Dr." Bunnell is acceptable. Judge Bunnell was a presidentially appointed Alaskan Federal Judge for many years before his University work. He is a graduate of Bucknell (1900), and was born at Montrose, Pa. But he is a real Alaskan. He came North soon after college and went to Kodiak Island in the Bureau of Indian Affairs. As he puts it, "I taught school seven years, practiced law seven years, judged seven years, and now I'm back school teaching again."

He took us—and takes others who are interested—on a personally conducted tour of the University, from which location may be seen on a clear day ermine-coated 20,300-foot Mt. McKinley over 100 miles away. Due mainly to Judge Bunnell's efforts, and realization by the Alaskan Legislature of the work it is doing and its position in the field of practical education in mining, agriculture, fur farming as well as home economics, the University has been granted nearly $1,600,000. It needs another $2,000,000 for construction to be complete, according to the Judge.

Perhaps its most valuable contribution to the world (and "world is used advisedly) is its contribution through the University Museum of Alaskana.

But now for the graduates. What do they do when they leave?

"We can't graduate them fast enough," says the Judge. We have little trouble placing our graduates up here from mining engineers to all other types of jobs; and, incidentally, don't forget that some of America's best wives and mothers are our graduates!"

Who says Alaska is a great uncouth, uncultured country?

Army Deprecates Military Control, Ad Men Assured

(Continued from Page 1)

land, antagonizing one group against another, such plans are doomed to failure.

"If I were to select one word to shout from the mountain top in this kaleidoscopic world of today, it would be 'tolerance,' for that is the essence of a sane and orderly procedure."

Gov. Lloyd C. Stark, of Missouri, speaking at the Federation's annual dinner last night, declared that the recent smash-up of the Thomas J. Pendergast political machine of Kansas City was the beginning of a new era for the industrial and municipal life of that city.

"It is a signal for the rebirth of faith in the tenets of democracy throughout America," he declared. "In my considered judgmen, it marks the beginning of the swing of the pendulum from civic corruption, gangsterism, racketeering, graft-infested politics and contempt for law and order in state and nation, and a swing toward an era of sanity, respect for democratic government and the religious precepts of our forefathers."

"The people are ready to throw off the yoke of political corruptionists and their spawn of criminals. They are ready to plug the $16,000,000,000 leak in the national pocketbook at its sources. We need in this nation public officials who will not tolerate corruption conditions. We need courts where neither money nor influence can tip the scale of justice. We need fearless law enforcement officers who will keep the underworld on the run and exterminate it."

Capper Presents Award

The proceedings yesterday also featured the presentation of the Joseph Snapp award for outstanding contribution to advertising during 1938 by a woman to Virginia E. Porter, of Libby, McNeill and Libby. The award, a sterling silver vase, was presented to Miss Porter by Senator Arthur Capper of Kansas.

M. S. Rukeyser, economic commentator for Hearst's newspapers and for the International News Service, advised business leaders to widen the function of advertising beyond the mere selling of products.

"They should undertake to give the newspaper-reading public a better understanding of what business, linked with science and invention, has done for the living standards of 30,000,000 American families," he declared.

Fighting Gloom

I. A. Hirschmann, vice-president of Bloomingdale's, of New York, warned today's meeting of the Newspaper Advertising Executives' Association, which is meeting concurrently with the Federation's Convention, that business departments of newspapers must now compete with the pessimism reflected daily in their own newspapers.

Mr. Hirschmann illustrated his warning by asking the advertising executives what reader of their paper wants to buy a refrigerator, vacuum cleaner or clothes when the neighboring piece of news is "a column of despair and gloom?"

Other speakers at the various open and executive meetings of the Federation and its associated groups were Douglas Taylor, Vice-President of Printers' Ink Publications; Wilson Condict, National Advertising Manager of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Elizabeth Arden, Beautician; George Sokolsky, commentator, and Don Francisco, President of Lord and Thomas.

Chile Extending Nutrition Plan

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The Interior Ministry of Chile has announced that it would extend the service of popular restaurants throughout the country. Experiments with 24 such restaurants in cities and industrial areas, it stated, had proved a success, after the Government had invested 750,000 pesos in their establishment.

This service is aimed (1) to spread scientific knowledge among the proletariat of the nutritive value of food; (2) assure wholesome and cheap food for the public; (3) to encourage habits of sobriety among the people by controlling sales of alcoholic beverage, and (4) solve the problem of food supply in populated areas by co-operation between municipalities and syndicates.

It was stated that Valparaiso and Viña del Mar municipalities have now set aside funds for giving free noon meals for school children through the popular restaurants. This example is to be followed by other cities. The Government has promised assistance.

Britain Asked To Lead Federal Union Movement

(Continued from Page 1)

sadors (presumably referring to the Marquis of Lothian, Ambassador-designate to the United States) had been proposing something very much along these lines, and was not the fact and extent of American public opinion favoring the scheme sufficient cause for British initiative. Mr. Butler, however, persisted that there were "certain difficulties at this particular moment."

Organizers of Federal Union nevertheless are gratified at the significance given their cause by the references in the House of Commons and expressed confidence today that the movement in support of the Federation now started would see a vigorous growth.

They believe their organization will be a leading force in the building up of a more practical successor to the League of Nations. The Federal Union's aims are, first, a federation of all free states and ultimately a World State; its supporters are many and influential, including Lord Astor; the Trade Union leader, Mr. Ernest Bevin; the former editor of The Times, Mr. Wickham Steed; the foreign affairs expert, Mr. Lionel Curtis; Mr. Arnold Toynbee, historian, and Dr. Edith Summerskill, Labor M. P.

Long-Cherished Ambition

The week end of July 1-2, when Federal Union's plan of campaign is to be decided at a conference, will be a momentous one in the annals of this organization and therefore of no little significance to the world, in the eyes of more than a score of British men and women whose names are household words in different spheres of life in this country.

The conference is to be divided into three parts—general discussion, means of spreading the federal doctrine, and organization.

Of course there is nothing very new about the idea of "Federation." The poet Tennyson spoke hopefully of "The Parliament of Man." More lately Mr. H. G. Wells, Lord Davies, and Lord Lothian have visualized such a way of solving present-day problems. M. Aristide Briand and others in their plans for a United States of Europe were working along similar lines.

What is new is that so many persons are realizing the need of some form of worldwide federation as an alternative to the "suicidal policy" of seeking security by piling up armaments.

Mr. Clarence B. Streit's book "Union Now" has aroused great and far-reaching interest in the federal plan. Lord Lothian wrote of this American author's book as one which history would subsequently recognize as marking an epoch. Mr. Streit's present campaign in the United States to gain support for a world union is being closely watched here by supporters of the scheme, for it is recognized that United States experience in federation would be of incalculable value in an extension of the idea.

League's Defects Weighed

The plan received impetus last September from three young men, Messrs. Charles Kimber, Derek Rawnsley, and Patrick Ransome, to probe the breakdown of the League of Nations and to find a way to stop the drift toward war.

Their findings were that the League had two main weaknesses.

In the first place, although national governments consented to discuss international affairs they always reserved the right to reject the course of action recommended.

In the second place, since the recommendations were made by nominees of national governments, they inevitably derived from considerations of national and even of party self-interest rather than from those of international well-being.

Both these characteristics of the League according to Federal Union were the outcome of its insistence on national sovereignty and it was this insistence which, in the investigators' view, was the fundamental cause of the League's failure.

The Union's policy therefore advocates a Federal Union of those nations which hold that the State exists for the freedom and responsibility of man, and that government must be conducted with the consent of the governed.

National Autonomy for Members

This constitutional Union would assure national autonomy to all units within the Union in those affairs which are solely of national interest. It would establish legislative, executive, and judicial organs representative of and responsible to all the citizens of the Union for such common affairs as defense and order, currency, trade, communications and migration, and possess the taxation and borrowing powers necessary to finance its own activities.

As a first step, a Federal Union of the established democracies would form the nucleus of the future world federation. Such a nucleus would be open to accession by other nations which accept its basic principles; and to act as a loyal member of any larger organizations designed to promote international co-operation.

Federal Union is not so much concerned with the question, "Will the principle of world federation be adopted?" it shows more confidence in asking, "When will it be adopted?"

The activities of the organization have so far intentionally been given little publicity, while a strong list of supporters was being collected. But at the coming conference an intensive campaign will be worked out. Several branch organizations have already been formed.

Tax Bill Ends Profits Levy, Allows Carry Over of Losses

WASHINGTON, June 20 (AP)—Principal features of the business tax revision bill voted yesterday by the House with but one dissenting vote purpose the following:

1. Abandon next Dec. 31 the undistributed profits tax on corporations earning more than $25,000 a year. It now ranges from 16½ to 19 per cent, depending on the amount of profits paid out as dividends.

2. Substitute for the undistributed profits levy a flat 18 per cent tax on corporations earning more than $25,000.

3. Continue without alteration the present 12½ to 16 per cent rates on corporations making less than $25,000.

4. Permit corporations, partnerships and individuals to carry over their operating losses for two years. No loss carry-over now is permitted.

5. Permit corporations to place a higher valuation on their stocks on June 30, 1939, and June 30, 1940, for purposes of capital stock and excess profits taxation. Present law permits redeclarations of value every three years, the next date being June 30, 1941. (The committee reporting the bill said the new provision would permit corporations, unable to forecast their profits accurately so far in advance, to be relieved of a large excess profits tax because of "too low" stock valuations during this and next fiscal year.)

6. Repeal the $2,000 limitation on the amount a corporation—except domestic and foreign personal holding companies—can deduct from taxable income as the excess of capital losses over capital gains.

7. In lieu of the $2,000 limit, capital losses on assets held more than 18 months could be deducted in full during the year in which the losses occur. Losses on assets held less than 18 months could be used to offset short term gains during that period.

8. Permit corporations in unsound financial condition to retire their indebtedness at less than par without being subject to income taxes on the difference between par and the amount paid to liquidate the debts. This difference is classified as "income" in present law.

9. Continue the three-cent letter postage and excise levies on such items as gasoline (one cent a gallon), electrical energy, tires, toilet goods, automobiles, radios, firearms, matches, telegrams and long distance phone calls, oil pipe line transportation, and stock, bond and deed transfers.

New York C. I. O. 'Cracks Down' On Woodrum Bill in Finish Test

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 20 — The political force of all Congress of Industrial Organizations affiliates in Greater New York was today thrown into a fight to the finish against the Woodrum Bill now before Congress, to curtail the activities and extent of the Works Progress Administration.

Allan S. Haywood, President of the New York State Industrial Union Council, sent telegrams to all Greater New York affiliates last night, urging them to take a stand against the "wrecking" of the WPA, and make this their "first order of business." Mr. Haywood asked the unions to wire protests to Senator Alva A. Adams, Chairman of the Senate Finance Committee, which starts consideration today of the Woodrum proposals, passed by the House of Representatives last Saturday.

"Unless the tory-inspired Woodrum sabotage of the Federal WPA and relief programs is checked at once, New York faces its greatest relief crisis amid the most chaotic conditions since 1930," Mr. Hay declared.

The Woodrum Bill would completely destroy the theater and art projects and make other white-collar projects inoperative, he said, adding that non-professional projects would degenerate into wholly useless burdens on the Government and the people, due to the many limitations the bill proposes for remaining projects and project workers.

"Garner Democrats are carrying the ball for the reactionary Republican Party in an effort to wreck WPA before the 1940 elections," Mr. Haywood continued. "The Woodrum Bill is wholly of a political nature. It prescribes the return of breadlines and soup kitchens and Hooverville shacks for the Nation's indigent in the hope that next year the Garner-GOP plotters can utilize such suffering to come into power.

"American workingmen and women do not want to be public charges. They do not want to be leaf-rakers. They want to maintain themselves and their families under decent American living conditions. Just so long as private industry fails to provide the means for them to obtain and maintain decent living, so long must this obligation be met by Government aid."

Mr. Haywood also summoned all C. I. O. union welfare and unemployment Directors to a conference on Thursday to make plans for a mass campaign of petitions and letters and other activities "to halt the wrecking of WPA through the vicious Woodrum Bill."

Partiality on Labor Board?

WASHINGTON (AP)—Joseph A. Padway, General Counsel of the American Federation of Labor, contends that Edwin Smith, National Labor Board member, was a "proponent" of C. I. O. unions and has tried to use the Board to recruit C. I. O. membership.

Testifying before the House Labor Committee on proposed amendments to the Wagner Labor Act, Mr. Padway repeatedly charged the Board had favored the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

"Mr. Edwin Smith, member of the Board, is definitely committed to a policy destructive of American Federation of Labor unions," Mr. Padway said. " . . . Should another member of the present board or the majority of any future board adopt the views of Mr. Edwin Smith, many of our affiliates will be destroyed.

"We charge unequivocally and without reservation that Board Member Edwin Smith is definitely a proponent of the cause of the C. I. O. industrial unions and has endeavored to utilize the power of the Board to recruit membership for the C. I. O.

"His views are expressed in his dissenting opinions and they are based on his partisanship and taking sides in the controversy over dual unionism. He has fostered decrees which will give to the C. I. O. advantages over the American Federation of Labor."

Mr. Padway asserted that the industrial type of union was accepted by the Board as the appropriate bargaining unit "upon mere request."

Hosiery Unions Open Apex Appeal

PHILADELPHIA, Pa. (AP) — Counsel for the American Federation of Hosiery Workers, the C. I. O. and other organizations, argued in the United States Circuit Court of Appeals June 19 that a Union could not be prosecuted under the Sherman Anti-Trust Act because its objectives were the same as the Wagner Act.

Isadore Katz, Attorney, stated the Unions' case in appealing for a reversal of the District Court verdict that awarded the Apex Hosiery Company $711,932 damages as the result of a strike in 1937. He contended the Anti-Trust Law, as the Wagner Act, was passed to bring about "distribution of national income."

The District Court decision—on April 3—held that the Hosiery Union had restrained interstate commerce, and thus violated the Sherman Act, by the seven-week strike.

Sylvan H. Hirsch, Chief Counsel for the Apex Hosiery Company, argued that the "audacious invasion of our plant, without the request of our employees," was a clear violation of the Sherman Law.

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Arab View on Palestine Given To American Envoy at London

LONDON—Evidence pointing to the necessity for looking elsewhere than to Palestine for shelter for the major portion of Europe's Jewish refugees has been brought to the attention of Mr. Joseph P. Kennedy, the American Ambassador here.

This evidence is in the form of a "Memorandum on Zionism Palestine andtheJewish problem, prepared by Neville Barbour, Jerusalem, for presentation to Mr. Kennedy, through Daniel Oliver, Director, the Daniel and Emily Oliver Orphanage, Ras el Meten, Beirut, Lebanon."

Mr. and Mrs. Oliver's work, extending over a number of years, on behalf of Arab children in the Near East, entitles their views on the Jewish problem to much respect. That their memorandum has been presented to the United States Ambassador sprang from the desire to answer questions raised by Americans, both in the Government and in the general public, in criticism of Britain's policy in Palestine.

The memorandum says, "It is . . . believed in certain circles that, while American public opinion has been fully enlightened as to the achievements and immediate aims of Zionism, it has not been equally well informed concerning the actual conditions of Palestine and the inherent difficulties and indeed self-contradictory nature, of the Zionist project."

Smallness of Area Stressed

The memorandum goes on to emphasize the smallness of the area available in Palestaine for fresh settlement and the undesirability of crowding it up further. The conclusion reached may be summed up in words used in a report made to President Wilson by an American commission under Mr. King-Crane. This report said, "With a deep sense of sympathy for the Jewish cause the commission feel bound to recommend that only a greatly reduced Zionist program be attempted in Palestine and even that be only gradually initiated. This would have to mean that Jewish immigration should be definitely limited and that the project for making Palestine distinctly a Jewish commonwealth should be given up."

The memorandum strongly endorses this opinion. "Twenty years' experience," it says, "while giving ample proof of the skill, devotion, and courage with which the Zionists have tackled their self-imposed task, have at the same time given added force to the recommendations of the King-Crane commission. Further support of Zionist policy in Palestine can only, it wolud seem, have the effect of aggravating the Jewish world position which it is desired to retrieve."

New Survey of Projects

As an alternative the memorialists suggest new examination of projects for settling the refugees in the British Colonies.

What may be possible in this respect in Kenya, Rhodesia, and other places in Africa has still to be explored. But that British Guiana cannot be taken to afford an adequate alternative to Palestine is indicated by a British Government blue book containing reports by Sir Geoffrey Evans and other members of an official commission which has examined what are regarded as the more promising areas for refugee settlement in that colony.

These reports advise caution until now practically nonexistent means of communication have been provided and until also experiment in the form of small-scale settlements shall have shown the possibilities alike of establishing forest industries and of cultivation in the more promising areas. Much of the soil, it appears, is likely to prove fertile. The climate, too, especially on the savannah (extensive treeless plains) is described as "not unhealthy." But the report adds significantly—"It is nevertheless tropical, and actual trial alone will determine whether settlers of middle European origin will be able to stand the strain of continuous agricultural labor in these latitudes permanently."

Latin America 'Closed'

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Cuba's recent refusal to accept more refugees, even temporarily, practically closes Latin American countries to Jewish emigrees from Germany, according to the National Co-ordinating Committee for Aid to Refugees.

The Committee lists as refusing admission to virtually all exiled emigrants: Brazil, Peru, Uruguay, Venezuela, Jamaica, Costa Rica, and Nicaragua.

Some countries will accept refugees as farmers, but few are farmers.

Virtually all Latin-American countries require heavy bonds against emigrees becoming public charges, costly entry fees and business or professional equipment. Most of them do not permit permanent residence under any condition.

The resettlement agencies say that even the formerly hospitable governments of Europe have become severe in restricting immigration. Belgium can absorb only those physically driven over its borders; France has made permanent immigration virtually impossible; Holland is saturated and can accept only as tourists a few relatives of citizens; Sweden accepts for six months those who can pay their way; England accepts some refugees with funds; Russia takes in very few and the other European countries virtually none at all.

Yet some 400,000 German Jews must emigrate as well as hundreds of thousands from Hungary, Rumania, Poland, Italy and other European countries where anti-Semitism has been spreading. It is estimated that five millions have been legislated against or ordered out of their native or adopted European countries.

France Lets 224 Jews Land

BOULOGNE, France June 20 (AP) — Two hundred and twenty-four German Jewish refugees landed from the German liner Rhakotis today and were given temporary asylum by the French Government.

They transshipped to the Rhakotis at Antwerp June 15 from the liner St. Louis, on which they made a futile voyage to Cuba in search of homes in the New World.

One hundred and sixty-two of the refugees accepted by France have applied to the United States for permission to settle there.

When immigration formalities are completed tomorrow night those who have sufficient funds will be allowed to move to hotels and stay until arrangements are made for them to go to French agricultural areas or to the United States.

The Rhakotis sailed on to Southhampton, where the last contingent of the 907 originally aboard the St. Louis will be landed in England.

Land After Long Hunt

ST. NAZAIRE, France, June 20 (AP)—A band of 97 German and Czechoslovak Jews, who had been aboard the French steamer Flanders since May 16 unsuccessfully seeking a refuge in the New World, landed yesterday to take up temporary residence in Western France.

The refugees, who were denied admission by Cuba and Mexico, danced down the gangplank in their joy. Among the 97 were children. The American Joint Distribution Committee has posted a bond of $500 each for the refugees.

Sail for South America

PARIS, June 20 (AP)—About 450 German and Czechoslovak Jewish refugees boarded the British liner Reina del Pacifico today for various South American countries.

U. S. Gardeners Visit Britain

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, June 20 — Nearly forty delegates from the American Garden Club are now touring the principal gardens in the south of England, as guests of the English Speaking Union, which is the London headquarters of the Club.

The Garden Club of America, which is the largest women's organization of its kind in the United States, is being royally entertained during its fortnight's visit to England. Visits to Kew Gardens and to the Royal Horticultural Society's Experimental Gardens at Wisley have been outstanding features of the tour. These Experimental Gardens are especially designed to help the amateur gardener who is of an inquiring turn of mind. They cover some 300 acres, and were moved from their original location at Chiswick over thirty-five years ago.

The American Garden Club is arousing keen interest among English horticulturists, for it has no precise equivalent here. The Club was founded in 1913 by 24 amateur gardeners who met in Philadelphia, and formed a project to unite together the various garden clubs in the United States. It now includes 119 clubs with nearly 8,000 members.

The Garden Club performs functions that in Britain are divided among various organizations. It gives a flower show, not unlike the Chelsea Flower Show, at its annual meeting in a big American city. Like the Council for the Preservation of Rural England, it concerns itself with the safeguarding of countryside amenities. It rendered good service in the fight to preserve the redwoods of California, and it is responsible for pulling down many offensive billboards. It also endows a Garden Club scholarship at the American Academy at Rome.

A Beneš Directs Militant Czechs

WARSAW (AP)—A group of 300 Czech refugees headed by Votja Beneš, elder brother of former President Eduard Beneš of Czechoslovakia, has sailed from Gdynia for Britain and France.

Mr. Beneš and part of the refugees will land at Dover, England, while 160 Czech army officers and men will leave the boat at Boulogne to join a Czech legion being organized in France.

[Some 18,000 adventuresome Czechs have formed a legion in Poland and another is being assembled in France for the purpose of campaigning from abroad for "resurrection of the Czech Republic."]

Senate Confirms Bowers

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Senate June 19 confirmed the nomination of Claude G. Bowers of New York to be Ambassador to Chile. It also confirmed the nominations of Edwin C. Wilson of Florida to be Minister to Uruguay and Douglas Jenkins of South Carolina to be Minister to Bolivia.

Veiled Prophets Hold 50th Annual Fete

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—With a program which included two parades and other fun, the Mystic Order of Veiled Prophets of the Enchanted Realm opened its fiftieth Annual Supreme Council session June 20.

The Supreme Council members conferred at the Traymore Hotel and received a secret report from E. Blake Winter, of Toronto, Ont., their Grand Monarch. Later they and other members of their Masonic body, better known as the Grotto, paraded down Atlantic Avenue from New Jersey to Arkansas Avenues and back up the Boardwalk.

The Grotto members will be sponsors and participants in a large Americanization parade, with red fire torches, balloons, airplanes, military units, veterans, coast guards and civic, political and fraternal groups. This will climax in a Massing of Colors at Bader Field.

Rochester Honors Dr. Buck of Hawaii

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP) — Dr. Peter Henry Buck, Director of the Bishop Museum at Honolulu, Hawaii, and Professor of Anthropology at Yale University, received the degree of Doctor of Science from the University of Rochester June 19.

Other honorary degrees went to Waldo G. Leland, Director of the American Council of Learned Societies, Washington; Philip A. Shaffer, Dean of the Washington University Medical School at St. Louis, and Deems Taylor, music critic and composer.

New Law Professor

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WILLIAMSBURG, Va. — John Stewart Bryan, President of the College of William and Mary, announced the appointment of Dr. Edgar M. Foltin, former dean of the law faculty at the University of Prague, Czechoslovakia, as full professor in the law department. Dr. Foltin will give courses in criminal law and criminology as well as in jurisprudence and the history and philosophy of law, the latter being in line with the type and purposes of the instruction employed in the first law school at William and Mary. The appointment was made possible, President Bryan said, with the help of substantial aid received from an educational foundation. Dr. Foltin will assume his duties in September.

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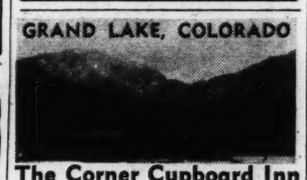
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Literary Value of the Old Bachelor

WE HAVE TO GO as far back as 1621, when Robert Burton's "Anatomy of Melancholy" was printed, to trace the beginnings of the fashion for literary old bachelors. Listing his special qualities for writing, Burton said: "I have no wife or child, good or bad, to provide for; a mere spectator of other men's fortunes and adventures, and how they act their parts, which, methinks, are diversely presented unto me, as from a common theatre or scene."

Addison followed Burton's fashion, when he described his Spectator as being "very well versed in the theory of a husband or a father, and (able to) discern the errors in the economy, business, and diversion of others, better than those who are engaged in them." Sir Roger de Coverley remained a bachelor, thanks to a perverse, beautiful widow. More than a hundred years later, Washington Irving picked up the fashion and prefaced his Sketch Book with the very words of Robert Burton that are quoted above. In this tradition, essays about books and human nature have been written from the time of Charles Lamb to that of Logan Pearsall Smith. The bachelor, quaint and whimsical, sly and doggish, gently meditative or crustily satirical, has long been the essayist a la mode, either in the person of the author, or in that of a character whom the author has created to serve as spokesman.

* * *

Often novelists have used practically the same device. The genial observer in the novel may fall from grace (or learn wisdom, put it either way you will) before the book is done and acquire a wife as Christopher Morley's Roger Mifflin did in "Parnassus on Wheels"; but for many pages the reader has had the advantage of a bachelor's detached and untrammeled thought and action. Besides that, there is something almost sacrificial about a literary old bachelor, some hint of a "perverse beautiful widow" to whom his life has been vainly dedicated, that stirs the sympathy of the great feminine majority of fiction readers. Mr. Pickwick, for instance, could never have been the favorite he was if some Mrs. Bardle had captured him before the story opened. Women readers would never have felt such concern for his predicaments if he had had a wife. If he had one, let her be the person to feel concern, we would say. It is a mistake for novelists to marry off their old bachelors at the end, as so many of them do; at least they are wise to leave the débâcle till the very end.

It is more especially in the familiar essay, however, that the old bachelor has his most appropriate setting and serves his best literary purpose. The Spectator and his fellow club-members, Sir Roger de Coverley, the Templar and Will Honeycomb; Professor John Wilson's Christopher North; Alexander Smith's old gentleman with an umbrella in "Dreamthorpe" are obvious examples.

* * *

Without being hard-pressed, one could think of others. David Grayson of Hemphill is one—though David was in a way anchored because he had his sister Harriet. Since she was only a sister, she permitted him those jaunts along the friendly road that make good reading as he tells of them; and, when he returned, she gave him rhubarb pie and no complaints. "I am convinced," says David Grayson, "that every man needs some such change as this, an opportunity to think things out, to get a new grip on life, and a new hold on God." Ray Stannard Baker, who has assumed for one department of his literary work the pen name of David Grayson, does not in his own person exactly take to the friendly road; and, devoted to home, wife, daughter, and sons, takes his "opportunity to think things out" by watching the bees in their hives on one of the terraces back of his house; but manifestly he thinks that David Grayson is the better spokesman because he is free once in a while to tell Sister Harriet that he is about to go the footpath way.

There was Ik Marvel, too, who frankly entitled his book "Reveries of a Bachelor." Ik Marvel was a young bachelor whose reveries were largely concerned with the eternal feminine, and his author, Donald G. Mitchell, married at thirty-one and became the father of twelve children. At any rate, Mitchell made his reputation with his "Reveries" as a bachelor.

And, of course, there was Thoreau. If Miss Sewall had said yes, would he be our Thoreau?

Why not spinsters, then? Mistress of essay-writing, Agnes Repplier may have set a fashion for that, too. But among characters in essays, the feminine counterpart of the Spectator or of Christopher North is yet to be devised. In general, the best a woman essayist can do is to commandeer a husband to serve as a sort of literary *choragos* or interlocutor.

* * *

We owe much to bachelor essayists. Though under the old laws they would have had to pay a fine in the form of higher taxes for their continued bachelorhood, they have paid in full for all the bachelors in Christendom with the pleasure they have given their readers. None but an antiquarian of literature, I suppose, now hunts back to Robert Burton. If any do, they have some reward in the extravagant feast of erudition and imagination with which he has spread his board. Burton, who had little and wanted nothing and whose "treasure is all in Minerva's tower, whose suit may go amiss, ships perish, and trade decay" while he only laughs because he has no dependents to provide for, this Burton is the godfather of all learned and allusive essayists since his time who have made it their business to unearth the trivia of literature.

For instance, he is godfather of Logan Pearsall Smith, whose "Trivia" and "More Trivia" and the more recently published "Unforgotten Years" give him due place among research workers in literature and words; the more so because, like old Robert Burton, he has more than a little of the mad enthusiasm that characterizes all real researchers.

The advantages of bachelors as essaysists, or what is nearly the same thing, as voices through whom essayists speak, are many. First, they are able to get about and see the world. Second, they are also able to shut themselves up from the world and become bookworms. That is to say, it is the common opinion that they are able to do either or both of these things and anything else that suits their tastes. As a matter of fact, it is more often a wife who urges a man to get out and around and thus accumulate data on human nature. As for the other extreme, that of the bibliophile, I must confess I have never known a wife who incited her husband to bury himself in a book.

* * *

Without doubt, the old bachelor is often indulged in his oddities. They are his stock in trade. Husbands are rarely encouraged in this respect. Wives prefer husbands who can be depended upon. The old bachelor is also permitted a little acid in his composition, because it makes him a more piquant and interesting talker. Acid in a husband is less well regarded; it is too likely to be misdirected and usually is misunderstood.

Christopher North and the Spectator found their best material, respectively, in the gatherings at Ambrose's Tavern and at the meetings of the Spectator Club. In this matter of fellowship, too, bachelors have a great advantage.

On the one hand, then, a man can more easily give himself up to the sequestered and bookish life if he have no wife or child; on the other hand, he can more conveniently be everybody's friend and hold his mirror up to life if he does not have to regulate his social activities by a wife's engagement pad. The number of women who are really enthusiastic about helping their husbands collect odd geniuses is small, but odd geniuses make excellent copy.

Some essayists, though completely married, get along very well indeed and probably would not have their condition otherwise. By some means, they manage to read reconditely and comment with erudition, as Christopher Morley does. Somehow they contrive to be observers of many sorts and conditions of men, as Ray Stannard Baker is. The convention, however, of the literary old bachelor has been set. He is part of the fashion of essay writing, as unescapable as the buttons on a man's coat sleeve. It does not look as if we should be able to get along wholly without him.

WINNIFRED K. RUGG

Renewal

Now is the time when earth's long sleep is broken
And warmth again has given to the root
Another promise and another token;
The bough recalls, the flower foretells the fruit.

Down by the marsh the golden cowslips glitter,
Deep in the meadow sinks the horse's hoof,
The lilacs droop with dew, the raindrops spatter
In tinkling music on the gray slate roof.

June showers press importunate, thin fingers
Through the straight furrows, faithful to the needs
Of thirsty growing things. While the rain lingers,
Sprout grasses—drink down deeply, garden seeds.

O sweetest of the sweet, the precious marrow
Gathered into the heart from this bright air!
The brown thrush sings, and the white-throated sparrow,
And the fat bees find honey everywhere.

SARA KING CARLETON

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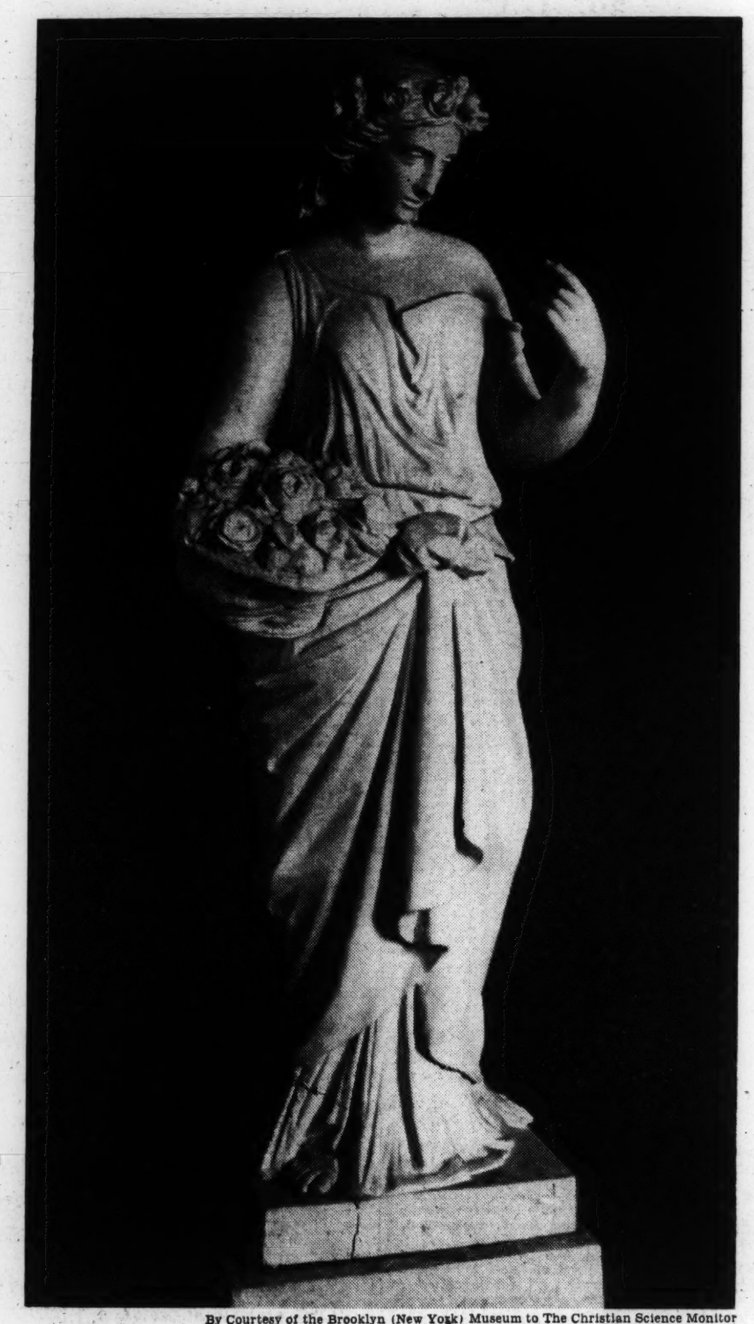

By Courtesy of the Brooklyn (New York) Museum to The Christian Science Monitor

AN AMERICAN LAWN FIGURE

THE MUSEUMS OF New York have taken great pains to arrange exhibitions which may prove of particular interest to visitors from afar to the New York World's Fair. The Brooklyn Museum offering is frankly and unaffectedly a display of Popular Art in America. More and more as years pass has interest grown in the articles made by hand in America to please the average man and incidentally to fulfill some daily need. In the nineteenth century, Americans were occupied with problems which demanded so much energy that little attention was paid to cultivation of the arts. What is shown at Brooklyn is a product of native fancy and manufacture, and, as the catalogue says, "—the art of a relatively unskilled majority rather than that of a smaller circle of highly trained professional artisans." At this time professional artists leaned dependently upon European sources, and even left their native shores to live in Europe.

Popular art tells us a great deal about a people, revealing daily practices, sport, play, forms of advertising, commemoration, celebration. While all objects are not distinguished artistically, some reveal qualities of native talent and good taste. At Brooklyn the trends in popular art are to be discerned in paintings on velvet, figureheads, weathervanes, hitching posts, toys, games, penny banks, valentines, pottery, samplers, fire buckets, and hats.

This figure of a woman is a piece of lawn sculpture. Cast in zinc and painted white, it is life size. It has obviously been derived from a classical model.

The Farmer's Horn

JUNE 1, 1853. I hear now, at five o'clock from this hill, a farmer's horn calling his hands in from the field to an early tea. Heard afar by the walker, over the woods at this hour or at noon, bursting upon the stillness of the air, putting life into some portion of the horizon, this is one of the most suggestive and pleasing of the country sounds produced by man. I know not how far it is peculiar to New England or the United States. I hear two or three prolonged blasts, as I am walking alone some sultry noon in midst of the still woods,—a sound which I know to be produced by human breath, the most sonorous parts of which alone reach me,—and I see in my mind the hired men and master dropping the implements of their labor in the field and wending their way with a sober satisfaction toward the house; I see the well-sweep rise and fall; I see the preparatory ablutions and the table laden with the smoking meal. It is a significant hum in a distant part of the hive. Often it tells me the time of day.—From the Journal of Henry David Thoreau, in "Men of Concord," edited by FRANCIS H. ALLEN. (Boston: Houghton Mifflin.)

From Sundown On

From sundown on, we left the windows wide,
And night was like a perfume drifting in.
One bird kept murmuring: "Why sleep, why sleep?"
But, even so, we lightly took the stairs,
And paused a moment at the top to see
The darkening west held in a window-frame.

ANNEKE VAN ZINDRAN

Ruthlessness in June

FROM MY GARDEN I looked upwards to an amphitheater of beechwoods. They were glorious in October, but November gave them the richest hues. With what golden fire they flamed above me, facing the setting sun! The lane leading to the parkland where I often walk, lit by the wintry sunlight, had a glory it had never known in April or June. Here was a marvellous range of greens and russets shining against the cold blue sky. . . .

This is the time when the gardener's notes in the newspapers and magazines are positively threatening. You must dig and trench, you must manure and mulch, you are perhaps already too late to plan your garden nearer to your heart's desire. In despair you discover that the bed, so jumbled in June, so empty of flowers in August, which you had intended thinning and varying, is now a barren mystery. Is this a delphinium, phlox, thistle or golden-rod which you are digging up? It is one thing to know the appearance of flowers, it is quite another to know their roots. Your bright surface intelligence is of no use in this underground world. In despair you dig and throw out, and perhaps next summer, unless you are very clever and careful, you will discover that the nicely graduated bed slopes away from you to the hedge, and that, sitting on the lawn, you . . . cannot see the stage set with pansies, violas and thrift because of a row of tall fat-headed thistles, or flaunting red-hatted poppies that block your view. Unless you are a clever "rooter" there is only one way to avoid this trouble. You must be a remorseless cutter-out in the high season of blooms. Then you know what you are doing. A ruthless June may save you a perplexed November.—From "Gone Rustic," by CECIL ROBERTS. (New York: Appleton-Century.)

Spanning the United States in 1895

IN 1895 THE New York skyline was not the thing of mountainous and bewildering beauty it is today. Yet sailing into the harbor was an exciting adventure. The moment the ship pointed its nose into the channel the air seemed filled with that electric vitality which is so peculiarly New York. The city had not then spread its mammoth hands over the whole of the island, and its population was not larger than in some of the European capitals. But it had an overpowering quality. The summer heat was breathless and my impressions of the few days we stopped there en route to San Francisco remain a dim but feverish fantasy of hurrying, nervous crowds, clanging trolleys, glittering lights. . . .

On the seven days' journey across the continent I was in a state of constant wonder at the rich and incredible distances —the expanse of the corn and wheat fields, the sweep of prairie and desert; the broad swift flow of the rivers; the height and immensity of the mountain ranges; and at last the deep fertility of the California hills and valleys. To one who had come from a civilization which had been centuries in the making, the pace of the American epic was only short of a miracle.

San Francisco found its way straight to my heart. For here was a city with a flavor all its own. . . . The approach through vestibule of cliff and mountainside; the golden stretch of the dunes; the Bay, misted by the silver fog, or captured by the softly incandescent blue of a clear sky; the full-rigged barkentines and the many little ships, always coming and going, their sails bellying in the stiff breeze; the long curve of the waterfront with its rows of liners and sailing vessels from all ports of the world, tied up at their berths or lying at anchorage in the stream; Fishermen's Wharf and its rainbow fleet; the deep-throated songs of the Italian fishermen as they mended their nets; Telegraph Hill, where the fishermen's shacks clung like swallows' nests to the sides of the cliff—against the background of the variant sky they created a mural of such beauty that during the fifteen years I was there my eyes never tired of it.

The city itself with its agglomerate architecture—part French, part Spanish, part Italian, part mid-Victorian, and wholly San Franciscan—might have been accused of ugliness. Looked down upon from a hilltop, it held a strange enchantment. The San Francisco fog has never been sufficiently glorified. It has neither the impenetrable yellow murkiness of the London variety nor the heavy stifling sootiness of the mist that rolls in on New York across the Hudson. The fogs are pure sea water condensed by the clean not breath of the interior valleys and blown across the peninsula by the trade winds. They come in, not an enveloping blanket but a luminous drift, conferring a magic patina on the most commonplace structures, giving them an air of age and mystery. — From "As I Remember," by ARNOLD GENTHE. (New York: John Day.)

Island Lilac

Above the kelp-strewn reefs we wandered down
The quiet meadows through an afternoon,
Half amber and half blue, the island town
Faded behind us, on the shingle strewn
The driftwood beaconed and the gleaming sand,
The gulls were calling and the breaking combers,
And so two mariners we turned from land
To reach the sea at last, two Happy Roamers.

But something made us pause along the way,
A sudden fragrance moving down the meadows,
The wild sweet attar of an island May,
And so we paused amid the purple shadows
To taste the scent of spring that seemed to be
A part of burning sunlight and the sea.

HAROLD VINAL

Divine Government

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"WHATEVER ENSLAVES MAN is opposed to the divine government," writes Mary Baker Eddy on page 225 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures." And she adds the significant fact, "Truth makes man free."

Under divine government man is free. God is his Father-Mother, and divine law governs him. The real man reflects and expresses all the qualities of his Maker, including joy, freedom, bliss, abundance. Man is unlimited and free. His inherent perfection furnishes the basis for the demonstration of divine Science.

The perfection of God and man is demonstrable; and proceeding from this basis the individual who is humble, willing, and consistent may prove health, happiness, and supply to be ever present. The Master said (Matthew 5:48), "Be ye therefore perfect, even as your Father which is in heaven is perfect." His words may be taken as a statement of fact, as well as a call to the higher realization of life as spiritual.

During recent years government has received much more general attention than formerly. Varied problems of a social and economic nature have directed the thought of great numbers toward the government under which they live. Many have come to look upon their government as a cure-all, or at least as an agency with power to lessen social and economic bonds.

Human government in its highest form but dimly reflects the government of divine Love. When mankind progresses sufficiently from the density of materialism, we shall see honesty, wisdom, consideration, and justice characterizing human government, resulting in greater freedom for all. Men are governed rightly only in the proportion in which they recognize and conform to the control of divine Mind.

God and man are inseparable; and since this is true, man is always under the harmonious control of divine Mind. Mankind seems far from reaching this ideal. However, it is cause for great gratitude that there are, throughout the world, great numbers of people who are daily proving, through the overcoming of sin, sickness, and inharmony, that "Truth makes man free."

All error yields to the understanding and conviction that divine Mind governs. When we are fully convinced of the government of infinite Love, we have little difficulty in proving what this fact implies. We know that two and two is four, and we readily solve the problems needing the understanding of this fact. Demonstration of the facts of being is equally simple to the childlike thought. Children readily grasp the truths of divine Science and prove them in their daily experience.

Inharmony has no place in God's government. God's law, rightly understood, destroys error. Evil may boast itself and parade its distressing series of pictures before the view; but in spite of its pretensions error cannot endure in the light of Truth. Sickness cannot hold a place in the consciousness filled with the conviction of the unity of God and His creation.

A Christian Scientist found herself suffering one day, from an abscessed tooth. There was great discomfort for more than a day. During this time she tried earnestly to realize the truth that sickness is unreal because it is not of God. Suddenly, during this meditation, her thought became very clear. She saw that all disease is a lie about man, a false claim held in the wrong thinking of the ages. She saw also that Christian Science presents a challenge to the wrong thinking of all time. With the conviction that man is and always has been under the government of divine Mind, there came a great wave of gratitude, and with it the complete and instantaneous healing of every symptom of the difficulty that only a few moments before had seemed so real and aggressive.

We need to look to divine government as the remedy for every ill of the human mind. We cannot, however, assume that one need do nothing but sit and wait for his needs to be met and his health restored. Intelligent dependence on divine government implies implicit reliance on God, infinite, divine Principle, and a sincere effort to live in obedience to Him, in order that the old man may be put off and the new man put on.

Human experience is primarily mental, and the true concept of government is gained through spiritual understanding. Divine Mind controls the real man. Mrs. Eddy says (Science and Health, p. 125): "As human thought changes from one stage to another of conscious pain and painlessness, sorrow and joy, —from fear to hope and from faith to understanding,—the visible manifestation will at last be man governed by Soul, not by material sense. Reflecting God's government, man is self-governed."

Wonders Under Water

WHEN THE SUMMER'S sun has warmed our northern waters, let us climb down the ladder off some rocky coast, say of Maine or Massachusetts. At once we begin to realize our new-found superiority. Yesterday we crept painfully over legions of barnacles and peered ineffectually into outer depths. Now we pass quickly beyond the barnacle zone below lowest tide-mark, where things have been wet since creation. A little farther down, and the last of the steel-blue mussels passes from view, and then we perceive the great clinging roots of the giant seaweeds, with their leathery fronds stretching up and up to the surface. . . .

We take our seat upon a mat of seaweed and watch the life of mid-water. Shrimps come in great numbers . . . the first squid seen, head on, will never be forgotten, nor will a galaxy of ctenophore jellyfish when the sunlight sets their cilia ablaze. Whelks and small, curious crabs clamber upon our canvas shoes, and suddenly a thousand comets dash past—a school of herrings in search of spawning grounds. Only an impatient jerk on the hose will remind us that we have long overstayed our allotted time.

At the first dive in the tropics, say in the West Indies, we are impressed by the great increase in amount of life and the unbelievable brilliancy of color. Off New York we perhaps picked up a tiny crumb-of-bread sponge and on a clam shell found a bubble of coral the size of a marble. Here, in the midst of a tropical reef, corals form boulders six and eight feet across, or branched arborescent growths into which we can climb. Anemones and fish are rainbow-tinted—harlequin angelfish and large-eyed scarlet squirrels. Horny corals send up unearthly purple branches like nothing conceivable above water, and the joy of it all is that everything that moves has little or no fear of us. We are made to feel at home—returning natives, not intruding strangers. . . .

A glance upward shows the keel of the boat turned to molten silver, and now our eyes have become readapted and our individual cosmos begins to be filled with galaxies and constellations, meteors and comets of blue and white light. These in turn are resolved by our intelligence into definite organisms. Some of them, such as jellyfish and sea-worms, have lights of their own, but most of these shallow water forms are illuminated by proxy. Every move they make evokes brilliance from the minute Noctiluca and other microscopic creatures. Now and then the passage of some great fish lights up all the surrounding reef with its caves and waving fronds, and memory, from our diurnal dives, supplies a host of details.—From "Half Mile Down," by WILLIAM BEEBE. (New York: Harcourt, Brace.)

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

Closing Stocks Pages 15-16 Bonds — Curb

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939

Yale Confers Degrees Upon Class of 702

Bates, Williams, Brown and Northeastern are among other colleges to hold graduations.

Yale held the center of the New England commencement season stage today, with a class of 702—largest for the New Haven, Conn., university since 1936—graduating. Degrees were conferred today on the graduating class of Yale College, the Sheffield Scientific School and the School of Engineering. Tomorrow Yale's 238th Commencement will be completed in Woolsey Hall when graduate, professional and honorary degrees are conferred.

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, speaking at a dinner following the 75th commencement of Bates College at Lewiston, Maine, last night, declared that in the world-wide trend toward a new order Americans must make sure that "democracy is enlarged and not curtailed."

The Governor was described by Clifton D. Gray President of the College, as he conferred an honorary degree of doctor of laws upon him, as "instinctively a democrat unspoiled by wealth and privilege, whose courage and character have prepared him for the herculean task of restoring sanity to public expenditure and honesty to the service of the State."

At Williamstown, Mass., yesterday, Fred Tarbell Field, Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts, headed the list of those receiving honorary degrees from Williams College. He was awarded a doctor of laws degree. A class of 161 received bachelor of arts degrees and three graduate students were awarded master of arts degrees.

Collapse of Cultures

In the Boston Arena last night, at Northeastern University's 39th commencement exercises, Dr. Ralph M. Sockman, widely known radio speaker of Christ Church, New York City, declared that "the collapse of cultures across the sea is causing a renewed appreciation of things American."

Dr. Stockman urged the 335 graduates and their friends to do their part in independent thinking as a safeguard against the influence of mob thinking. "The hysteria of the mob mind can sweep so quickly," he said, 'that unless we are trained to think independently the crowd will do our thinking for us."

In Jordan Hall, Boston, yesterday, the New England Conservatory of Music held its commencement exercises.

At Brown University in Providence, R. I., yesterday, Associate Justice Owen P. Roberts of the United States Supreme Court, one of nine recipients of honorary degrees at the commencement exercises earlier in the day, declared, in addressing the annual alumni meeting, that unreasoning hatreds are the chief menace to the foundations of the government of the United States.

"We are likely," he said, "in the heat of partisan controversy, in the enthusiasm of particular measures, to sound the death knell of the Constitution. . . . Your forebodings are wrong when in opposition to some party measure you say the Constitution is about to go or is gone. . . . The only thing that really threatens the foundations of our government, in my humble judgment, is hatreds, unreasoning hatreds."

"Race hatred, class hatred, political hatred," Justice Roberts continued, "have no place in a government of reason—which ours should be."

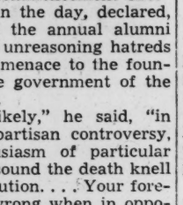
Cape Cod Canal Gains in Traffic

Substantial gains in marine traffic using the Cape Cod Canal, over the figures of a year ago, are disclosed in a report of the United States Army Engineers, available today. The engineers have charge of the Canal.

During the first five months of this year, total vessels passing through the waterway numbered 3,869, against 3,614 for the same period a year ago. Net registered tonnage of these vessels totaled 4,778,122 tons this year, against 4,031,738 tons a year ago.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau



Boston and Vicinity: Occasional scattered showers this afternoon and tonight, followed by partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; slight temperature change; gentle to moderate southwest winds, shifting late tonight to west and northwest and increasing.

All New England: Slightly cloudy tonight and Wednesday with local showers tonight. Not much change in temperature.

Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh southwest winds shifting to west and northwest late tonight. Weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday with showers tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	66	72	Minneapolis	60	78
Bermuda	76	80	New York	66	66
Chicago	70	90	New Orleans	76	90
Denver	56	78	Norfolk	78	86
Helena	48	66	Philadelphia	70	70
Kansas City	68	82	St. Louis	74	88
Los Angeles	60	78	San Francisco	54	66
Miami	82	88	Washington	72	72

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 20. B—Maximum, June 19.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 2:19 p. m.; height, 10.3 feet.
Wednesday, 2:34 a. m.; height, 11.2 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m.

Harvard Class of 1914 Takes Center of Stage

Yesterday the Class of 1914 came to town, found quarters, found friends, found welcome, put on a clean shirt, and set out on exploratory excursions. But last night and today, it took the town—the town being more generally known as Harvard University.

And Harvard has capitulated gracefully and completely. To this twenty-fifth reunion class, the University turned over its sprawling Freshman Union for dining, its 12 Freshman dormitories in the Yard for living accommodations, and its buildings and grounds for inspection. Dr. James B. Conant, President of the University, who is himself a member of the class, was on hand to welcome personally his fellow alumni at an outdoor reception held at his house on Quincy Street. And if there were any keys to the "city" available, the Class of 1914 got them.

On the whole, the Class was not hard to find. Distinctive hatbands, armbands, and badges picked them out from the multitudinous other reunion classes—1879, 1889, 1894, 1899, 1904, 1909, 1919, 1924, 1929, 1933, and 1936—with comparative ease. But to keep track of it! That was another matter. It was like trying to account for the movements of a colony of ants!

Gets Under Way

After getting settled the program went something like this:

Yesterday afternoon the members, their families, and friends variously went on sight-seeing trips, played informal games, swam, listened to an organ recital and special service in Memorial Chapel, and had tea with President and Mrs. Conant.

But the evening! Tra la. Following an open-air dinner in the Yard, the class settled itself for a long evening of entertainment, featuring fun by both professional actors and amateur skits by wives, daughters, sons, and classmates.

Surprise of the evening was a special vaudeville show, starring Miss Julia Sanderson and Frank Crummit, of stage and radio fame. Miss Sanderson and Mr. Crummit were musical comedy stars in the days when the Class of 1914 were undergraduates. The couple played together in numerous productions at the Colonial Theater in Boston—and they were called back time and time by popular acclaim, in which the plaudits of the class were no small factor. 1914 took them to its heart, practically adopting the popular songsters.

And so last night, 25 years later, the class brought its favorites back again for return engagement. Gov. Leverett Saltonstall, who this week is much more Chief Marshal of the Class of 1914 than Chief Executive of Massachusetts, introduced Miss Sanderson and Mr. Crummit to their audience on a special stage which had been set up in front of Holworthy Hall in the oldest part of the Yard. And what an ovation they received!

Their Old Songs

Dressed in many of the same old costumes in which they performed at the Colonial, the two went through a repertoire of six songs, with Mr. Crumit accompanying Miss Sanderson on the ukelele and joining in for the singing of their famed duets.

But the amateurs had their innings, too. A five-act pageant entitled "Bygones" included a mammoth cast which sparkled with well known names—although most of the names were not known for dramatic ability.

How did it all end? Here is how the official program of the class put it: "MIDNIGHT—And so to bed."

Last night and today provided comparative lulls in the pompous Commencement Week hullabaloo, as alumni and graduates husbanded their strength for Class Day tomorrow. True, the 850 Seniors had their final dance at Harvard at the Senior Dance and Dinner last night, while the Class of 1914 cavorted in the Yard. But for the most part, all was fairly quiet today along the Charles River.

Today, however, brought no relief from the dizzy whirl of activities, as far as the Class of 1914 was concerned. Breakfast was at 7:30, and by 9 o'clock busses were ready to transport one and all to the Hotel Preston in Swampscott for "Field Day."

Class Members

Among the better known men in the class, in addition to Dr. Conant and Governor Saltonstall, are William T. Gardiner, former Governor of Maine; Sinclair Weeks, former Mayor of Newton; Dr. James P. Baxter, President of Williams College; Sumner Wells, Under-Secretary of State; Richard M. Russell, former Mayor of Cambridge; Robert G. Wilson, former Boston City Councillor; Junius S. Morgan, son of J. P. Morgan, and member of the banking house; Morgan Belmont, head of August Belmont and Company; Charles P. Curtis, Vinton Freedley, producer of Broadway hits; Quentin Reynolds, writer; Nicholas Roosevelt; and Gilbert Seldes, critic and writer.

Tonight? The program continues apace. Governor and Mrs. Saltonstall have invited the class to have refreshments at their home at Chestnut Hill. Following this, the class is scheduled to attend in a body the Pops Concert in Symphony Hall, which has been completely reserved for tonight.

Job Question in Vermont Aggravated by Graduations

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., June 20—Efforts being made to place in remunerative jobs approximately 2,000 of 3,500 young men and women graduated from Vermont High Schools this June is taxing the ingenuity of both State and private agencies.

An early indication of the employment demand was obtained by the State Employment Service under E. Reynolds Johnson, director, through questionnaires sent members of graduating classes. Applications for jobs poured into the Service offices during May and early June. To date the Service has been able to find employment for comparatively few. In fact, even after every available outlet was canvassed, there were found to be hundreds of young people who must wait varying lengths of time before they can hope to be employed.

Among the graduates, the survey revealed, are 940 boys and 1,095 girls who are not continuing their education and are seeking regular employment. Question regarding the type of study disclosed that 72 per cent took vocational subjects such as commerce, shopwork or home economics.

Unemployment conditions in Vermont show no sign of any immediate improvement. Each year since 1933 has added more unemployed to the rolls. According to Director Johnson of the State Unemployment Service, there are now 17,000 jobless in Vermont and 4,500 or more than 25 per cent, are between the ages of 16 and 24. This does not include the approximately 2,000 graduated this June who are seeking employment.

Park Plan Held Up

The attempt in Congress to revive the 132,000-acre National Park project in four Vermont counties is being coolly received by Gov. George D. Aiken until he determines whether its realization would rule out such recreational and commercial developments as are now carried on within the area. The land which would be taken into the proposed National Park is situated in the counties of Chittenden, Addison, Lamoille and Washington. Included in this area is Mt. Mansfield where one of the most popular winter sports resorts in the East has been developed. Plans are now under way for construction on the slopes of Mt. Mansfield of the largest ski tow in the world, to cost approximately $60,000.

Engine All Puffed Up

Hundreds of Vermonters last Thursday and Friday saw the locomotive which hauled the train which contained the coaches in which rode the King and Queen of Great Britain on their recent trip through Canada and the United States. It was en route over the Central Vermont Railroad line to New York where it will be on display at the World's Fair. More than 200 people from the capital area around Montpelier viewed the royal engine at Montpelier Junction and similar turnouts were reported at other stopping points in the State. It was the nearest most Vermonters could get to the visiting royalty.

Road Wants New Tracks In Atlantic Avenue

The Boston-Providence Railroad has asked the Federal Court for permission to borrow $192,000 to lay a new track in Atlantic Avenue. The old rails have been in service for 20 years and are unserviceable, according to the Trustees of the road.

No objections were made to the loan at the hearing in Federal Court, and the matter was taken under advisement by Judge Francis J. W. Ford.

Wage Tax Plan Called Illegal By Tax Head

Substitute for Governor's 10-point plan would impose double taxation, violate Constitution.

A proposal for a 2 per cent tax on the wages of every Massachusetts worker was made today by two Republican Senators, then promptly denounced as unfair and unconstitutional by Tax Commissioner Henry F. Long.

The tax was proposed by Senators Chester I. Skibinski of Chicopee and Wilfred P. Bazinet of Webster as a possible substitute for the 10-point tax program of Gov. Leverett Saltonstall.

It immediately was assailed by Commissioner Long as bound to bear most heavily on the poor, and as unconstitutional because it would impose double taxation on salaries and wages now subject to a State income tax.

The tax, nevertheless, has the support of a substantial group, including several political and labor leaders. Its support by certain labor unions, among which Senator Skibinski is highly popular, is a paradox of the present State financial situation in view of Mr. Long's criticism.

The tax, as provided in a bill filed by the two Senators in the office of the Senate Clerk this morning, would be taken from pay envelopes by employers before distribution, after the manner used in collection of the Social Security tax. The funds would be distributed by the State Treasurer to the cities and towns to reimburse them for welfare expenses.

An additional feature of the tax is a provision that employers also must pay 2 per cent on their salaries, unless they do not receive salaries, in which case the State will levy 2 per cent on his net income.

Mr. Long declared the proposed wage tax would exact more from the small wage earner than the sales tax, which also is under discussion at the State House, because a large proportion of the ordinary worker's income goes for rent, which is not taxable under the sales tax.

Announcement was made today that public hearings on the Governor's tax proposals will be held next Monday, Tuesday, and Wednesday by the House Ways and Means Committee.

Goddard College Gets Herbarium

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PLAINFIELD, Vt., June 20—The gift to Goddard College of the herbarium collected and classified by Mrs. Nellie F. Flynn, was announced yesterday by Dr. Royce S. Pitkin, President of the College.

"This herbarium," said Dr. Pitkin, "probably surpasses in excellence and completeness any collection in Vermont, and represents not only a high monetary value, but a lifetime of skilled work by an able botanist."

The gift of the herbarium was made by John J. Flynn of Burlington, Vt., in memory of his wife, who collected it. Mr. Flynn has also donated funds to the college, Dr. Pitkin stated, for the erection of a building in which to house it.

Plans for the building are now being prepared and construction is to start within a few weeks.

Public Pardon Hearing Postponed

Public hearings on the pardon and parole situation in Massachusetts will be delayed until the week of July 10, members of the Special Pardons Commission announced today.

Previously it had been reported that the public hearings to acquaint the public with the evidence uncovered by the commission would be held next week. However, because of the various private duties of Commission members no date prior to July 10 could be set for the hearings.

Home Secretaries of Kiwanian Officials

Senate Passes Auto Insurance Rates Measure

The 75,000 Massachusetts motorists found to be responsible for the annual automobile accident record in this State would be liable for special insurance rates under legislation today awaiting action in the House of Representatives.

The bill, authorizing the State Commissioner of Insurance to require insurance companies to charge higher compulsory automobile liability insurance rates to motorists having frequent accidents, was passed to be engrossed by the Senate yesterday.

Senator Edmund S. Oppenheimer (R) of Springfield was the chief spokesman for the bill, insisting its ultimate effect would be the reduction of rates to good drivers.

The annual legislative attempt to require couples filing marriage intentions to submit blood tests was once more defeated in the House yesterday. The bill this year was a modification of previous proposals in that it would not have barred from marriage persons claimed to posses a social disease after the blood test. Such a compulsory law has been adopted in several states.

At the same time, the Senate recalled the $184,700,000 biennial budget from Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's office and then immediately returned it. This action, requested by the Governor, will give him five additional days in which to study the measure for economy proposals.

Prof. Burton Gets New Harvard Post

William H. Burton, Professor of Education at the University of Southern California and outstanding authority on the supervision of teaching, has been named to the new post of Director of Apprenticeship at the Harvard Graduate School of Education, effective next September.

Professor Burton will be in charge of placing Harvard graduate students of education in temporary teaching positions in this vicinity, and in supervising their work. Apprentice teaching is one of the basic requirements for the new Harvard degree, Master of Arts in Teaching, which is jointly administered by the School of Education and the School of Arts and Sciences.

By a Staff Photographer

Daughters and Wives at Boston Gathering

In the upper picture are, left to right, Miss Winifred Williams, Cleveland, Ohio; the Misses Marian and Katherine Henderson, Salt Lake City, daughters of trustees of the national organization; and Miss Jean Murdock, Salt Lake City, daughter of a delegate. In the lower picture are, left to right, Mrs. Harper Gatton, Madisonville, Ky., and Mrs. A. Copeland Callen, Urbana, Ill., wives of Past Presidents of Kiwanis International, in the receiving line at the reception for wives and daughters at Swampscott.

Kiwanis Wives and Daughters Find Boston Complicated City

By Wanda MacDowell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With nearly 2,000 wives and daughters of Kiwanians sweeping into Boston the last few days, hotels and shops are appearing unusually lively and colorful as this smart array of femininity from every State in the Union explores the Hub while husbands and fathers are occupied with the weighty matters of the twenty-third Annual Convention of Kiwanis International.

The lobby of the Statler Hotel early yesterday afternoon looked more like headquarters of a women's club convention than that of a men's organization as the ladies gathered for the first big social function arranged for them by the women's reception committee headed by Mrs. William Drummey of Jamaica Plain. The event was a tea and reception at the Ocean House in Swampscott, to which visiting Kiwanian ladies were transported in the automobiles of local members and their wives.

A cross section of the women of the Nation is this crowd, gathered from North, South, East, West and the Middle West, but a more sophisticated and better dressed gathering of women would be hard to find. For most of them it appeared to be their first visit to Boston.

"How do you like Boston?" a group of young girls from the Middle West, daughters of delegates, were asked.

"It's so interesting," replied one. "But so complicated," said another.

"So, you've been out and got lost already?"

"No, we didn't exactly get lost, but everything about the city does seem complicated," added another. "We went shopping this morning and walked and walked."

"Did you like the shops?"

"Some of them seem very large, but perhaps we just didn't find the right ones," was the tactful reply.

Shops in the Middle West are doubtless very smart, we ventured, and the rejoinder came in a vociferous chorus, "O, indeed they are."

But whether they liked Boston shops or not, the girls agreed that Boston women are "very nice looking."

Yesterday morning the Kiwanian ladies listened to a lecture in the Statler ballroom given by Robert M. Winn, on "The City You Are Going to See," and last night there was an informal dance in the Imperial ballroom of the hotel. Today there will be walking trips to historic points downtown, in the forenoon, and a boat trip to Nantasket in the afternoon. The district dinners tonight will be followed by a reception to International President Hatfield and a dance and floor show at Mechanics Building. Tomorrow the ladies will be entertained at luncheon at the Wayside Inn, Sudbury.

RKO Doubling Output

HOLLYWOOD, Calif. (AP)—Fifty-eight feature-length motion pictures will be produced by RKO Pictures during 1939-40, the President, George Schaefer, said. This more than doubles the studio's output during the 1938-39 year. Among the new pictures is a new version of "The Hunchback of Notre Dame," starring Charles Laughton.

14 Charges By Saltonstall Face Callahan

Ouster proceedings by Governor to be opened at State House June 26 without Council.

Faced today by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall with 14 specific charges holding him responsible for the wasteful expenditure of millions of dollars in State funds, William F. Callahan, Commissioner of Public Works, went into seclusion to prepare a defense against ouster proceedings which the Governor said would be opened at the State House at 9:30 a. m. next Monday.

The 14 charges submitted by the Governor and delivered to Mr. Callahan this morning at his office on Nashua Street, by John Wroe, executive messenger of the Governor, were said to be based upon the results of a six months' investigation by a three-man commission headed by Charles P. Howard, former Chairman of the State Commission on Administration and Finance.

Extravagance Charged

During the six months' study, the Commission prepared a 30,000-word report charging Mr. Callahan with gross extravagance. Mr. Callahan has stated that he would fight the ouster, one of his strongest supporters up to now having been Daniel H. Coakley, member of the Executive Council.

Besides Mr. Howard, the Commission is made up of Henry L. Shattuck, Republican member of the Boston City Council, and John L. Hurley, prominent Brookline attorney. Charges were not made public today, but will be presented at the public hearing to be held on Monday.

Proceedings against Mr. Callahan constitute the second major step in a planned offensive by the Governor to remove officials from State office held over from the extravagant regimes of former Governors James M. Curley and Charles F. Hurley. The first step was the removal of James G. Reardon, former Commissioner of Education.

Without Council

Governor Saltonstall announced that ouster proceedings against Mr. Callahan would be conducted similarly to those resulting in the removal of Mr. Reardon, namely, the Governor will hold hearings in the Executive Chambers without the presence of the Executive Council. In the case of Mr. Reardon, that method of procedure was challenged but was eventually established as within the province of the Governor.

Under the Governor's plan, the evidence obtained at the hearing or hearings will be submitted to the Council, which has the final vote on removal.

From sources close to Mr. Callahan, it was learned that a move might be made to delay ouster proceedings on grounds that the investigating commission took six months to prepare its charges, hence Mr. Callahan should be allowed sufficient time to build his defense.

Although Commissioner Callahan has not announced who his counsel will be at the ouster proceedings, reports are concurrent that the Howard Committee will present Charles P. Rugg, son of the late Chief Justice of the Supreme Judicial Court in the role of a special prosecutor to press the charges against the Commissioner.

Harvard Presents R.O.T. Commission

Presentation of commissions and certificates to the graduates of the Army Reserve Officers Training Corps, Department of Military Science and Tactics, Harvard University, took place this morning in Harvard Hall.

Commissions of Second Lieutenant, Field Artillery Reserve, United States Army, were presented by Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, to 27 members of this year's Senior Class. Certificates of completion of the Harvard Military Science Course were also given to 13 others who will receive their commissions later.

As the student in Military Science who "by his marks, his leadership ability, and his general interest in Military Science shows the greatest promise," Raymond G. Jones was presented the saber award by the Field Artillery Chapter of the Reserve Officers Association of Massachusetts.

Women's City Club Issues Boston Guide

The Women's City Club of Boston has just issued its 17th annual edition of its famous Guide to Boston, which is being distributed to 76 affiliated clubs, local members and friends in all sections of the country. Increasing its circulation to 20,000 this year, the handy booklet contains greetings from New England's six Governors.

Frank Chouteau Brown, historian, has articles about Boston and New England; Dr. George H. Edgell, director of the Museum of Fine Arts, has contributed a page about Boston's Art Museum, and there is an article about the Boston Symphony Orchestra by Ernest B. Dane, president.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Theaters

Shubert—
"Yokel Boy," by Lew Brown. Featuring Jack Pearl, Buddy Ebsen, Judy Canova. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Copley—
"The Trial of Dr. Beck," by Hughes Allison. Presented by the WPA Federal Theater. 8:30.

Movies

Brookline Village—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 3:25, 6:35, 9:45. Also "Hotel Imperial," with Ray Milland. 1:50 5, 8:05.

Metropolitan—
"Invitation to Happiness," with Irene Dunne and Fred MacMurray. 11:35 a. m., 2:50, 6:10, 9:30. Also "Undercover Doctor," with Lloyd Nolan. 10:15 a. m., 1:35, 4:55, 8:15.

Fenway and Paramount—
"Prison Without Bars," featuring Corinne Luchaire. Fenway: 1:15, 4:10, 7:10, 10:05. Paramount: 10:30 a. m., 1:15, 4:05, 6:50, 9:40. Also "Some Like It Hot" with Bob Hope, Shirley Ross and Gene Krupa. Fenway: 2:50, 5:50, 8:50. Paramount: 9:20 a. m., 12:05, 2:55, 5:45, 8:30.

Normandie—
"Love Affair," with Irene Dunne and Charles Boyer. Also "Hold That Coed," with Lionel Barrymore.

Coolidge Corner—
"Alexander Graham Bell," 3:25, 6:35, 9:50. Also "the Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter, Lynn Bari, and Cesar Romero, 1:50, 5, 8:15.

Tremont—
"The Great Waltz," with Luise Rainer and Fernand Gravet. Also "A Yank at Oxford," with Robert Taylor. Continuous from 8:30 a. m. to 11:30 p. m.

Radio—Page 12

Repertory—
"Arkansas Traveler," with Bob Burns and Mary Carlisle. Also "Wives Under Suspicion," with W. William.

Keith Memorial—
"The Mikado," with Kenny Baker and stars and chorus from the D'Oyly Carte Company, including Jean Colin and Martyn Green. 9:35 a. m., 12:35, 3:40, 6:50, 9:55. "Sorority House," with Anne Shirley and James Ellison, 11:10 a. m., 2:20, 5:25, 8:35.

Trans-Lux—
"Mutiny on the Bounty," starring Charles Laughton and Clark Gable. 10:30 a. m., 1, 5:30, 9. Also "Newsreel Digest." 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:30, 8.

Scollay and Modern—
"Juarez," with Paul Muni and Bette Davis. Scollay: 11 a. m., 2:25, 5:50, 9:20. Modern: 10:50 a. m., 2:15, 5:50, 9:20. Also "Unmarried," featuring Helen Twelvetrees. Scollay: 9:50 a. m., 1:15 4:40, 8:10. Modern: 9:35 a. m., 1:05, 4:35, 8:10.

Uptown—
"The Return of the Cisco Kid," with Warner Baxter. 1:45, 5:20, 8:50. Also "The Story of Alexander Graham Bell," with Don Ameche and Loretta Young, 3, 6:35, 10:05.

R. K. O. Boston—
"The Story of Vernon and Irene Castle," featuring Fred Astaire and Ginger Rogers. 9:30 a. m., 12:30, 3:40, 6:40 9:50. Also "Blackwell's Island," with John Garfield, 11:15 a. m., 2:25, 5:25, 8:35.

Fine Arts—
Raimu starred in "The Heart of Paris," 1:40, 3:40, 5:35, 7:30, 9:29. Also Walt Disney "Farm Yard Symphony," 1:30, 3:30, 5:25, 7:20, 9:19. Tomorrow: "Three Waltzes" starring Yvonne Printemps and Pierre Fresnay.

South Station Theater—
Latest March of Time, "Rural Hungary," "Devil Drivers," "Inside Baseball," "Ray Whitley's Singing Cowboys," latest newsreels and other shorts.

University—
Joel McCrea, Barbara Stanwyck in "Union Pacific," 1:45, 5:40, 9:35. Also "Winner Take All," with Tony Martin and Gloria Stuart. 4:20, 8:15. Tomorrow: "The Adventures of Marco Polo," with Gary Cooper. Also "To the Victor," with Will Fyffe.

State and Orpheum—
Claudette Colbert and James Stewart in "It's a Wonderful World." Orpheum 11:05 a m., 1:55, 4:40, 7:30, 10:15. State: 11:30 a. m., 2:10, 4:55, 10:25. Also "Missing Daughters," with Richard Arlen and Rochelle Hudson. Orpheum: 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:35, 6:25, 9:10. State: 1:05, 3:50, 6:35, 9:20.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall—
Arthur Fiedler, conductor. 8:30. ENTIRE HOUSE TAKEN BY THE HARVARD CLASS OF 1914.

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—
Guidance tour on Old Embroideries by Mrs. Sayward. 11 a. m.

Amusement Page

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Amusement Page, except on Saturday, when they appear in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday.

Art gallery and museum exhibits and the concert calendar are listed on Mondays.

Detroit Baseball Pilot Puts Up 'Anything Can Happen' Argument—Women in Sports

Del Baker Hurling Defiance At Yankees After Victories

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Del Baker wouldn't concede the New York Yankees a three-inch putt, not to mention the American League championship.

"Concede them the pennant?" fairly shouted the dapper Detroit manager, tossing in a few descriptive adjectives for good measure. "I should say not.

"Sure they're 11 games in front, but there still are 97 games to play, and anything can happen."

Baker can't figure out why his Tigers were so slow in getting under way this year, or their abrupt change for the better.

Flock of Sheep

"A baseball team is just like a flock of sheep," he said. "Once it gets started the wrong way, it's pretty hard to get them turned around. And a funny thing, you check back and you'll notice Detroit has got off on the wrong foot every year for the last six years."

Returning to his "anything can happen" argument, Baker continued:

"Back in 1936 everything looked fine for Detroit. We were going to have a better team than we had in 1934 and 1935, when we won the pennant. Then what happens? We lose Crowder and Rowe and Cochrane, and boom. There goes our pennant."

Showed Defiance

Incidentally, it was Baker who first showed any defiance whatsoever toward the Yankees. He sent in fragile Tommy Bridges to pitch against them, and demonstrated that the McCarthymen have as much trouble with good pitching as the Elm Street Tigers or any other team.

Bridges whipped them, and taking courage from that Oscar Vitt of Cleveland let the Yanks look at Bob Feller, who also pinned their ears back.

Baker thinks the New York team has had more than its share of fortune in winning pitching battles with one or two runs.

"When they slug, and win a game by 12 to 6 or something like that, it's different. But when they win most of those close decisions they're getting more than their share of the breaks."

The slim boss of the Greenbergs and Gehringers and Yorks thinks he has a fine young pitcher in young Paul Trout, who had a great season with Beaumont last year. As for George Tebbetts, catcher, he says:

"Yes, I understand some clubs would like to get Tebbetts in a trade. Well, who wouldn't? He's the best young catcher in baseball."

Baker, despite the fact his Tigers still are eyeing fourth place as their next stop upward, does not give the impression he is putting on a front when he hurls defiance at the Yanks.

Has the Power

He has the power, is getting the pitching now, and is ready to shoot ahead at the first signs of faltering on the part of the leaders. With Earl Averill, obtained from Cleveland in a recent deal, the Tigers present a formidable batting order.

"It's a little early to tell about Averill yet," Baker said. "He's only played four games for us. But I think he will help."

England Wins In South Africa

JOHANNESBURG, June 19 (CP)—England defeated South Africa 3-0 in an international soccer match played Saturday before 32,000 spectators. The touring forwards performed brilliantly and led 2-0 at halftime.

Interest in the game was so great that the gates were closed some time before the start and hundreds were unable to gain admission. J. W. Lewis, Walthamstown Avenue amateur inside-right opened the scoring after eight minutes and netted again shortly before the interval. England's third goal went to Michael Fenton, West Ham United centre forward.

The clever English vanguard tested the Springbok defense severely but the South Africans showed only one or two flashes of combination and missed several chances in front of goal.

News Shots From the Sports Reel

Wide World

Left: Helen Dettweiler, professional golfer of Washington, D. C., who won the women's Western open golf championship in St. Louis, Mo., recently with a 4-and-3 victory over the 1938 champion, Bea Barrett of Minneapolis, Minn. Miss Dettweiler (left) is shown receiving the trophy from Miss Barrett. Center: Elmer Hackney, Kansas State College, is shown heaving the shot for a new record, with a powerful throw of 55ft. 10¾in. at the eighteenth annual National Collegiate A. A. track and field championships held in the Los Angeles Memorial Coliseum last week end. Right: George McQuinn, first baseman of St. Louis Browns, who early on June 20 was hitting .360 for first place in American League.

And Talking of . . . The Ladies

By R. Maillard Stead

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

Going Up

LONDON—Dorothy Odam's new world's record high jump here this season—5ft. 5⅜in.—provides us today with one more striking illustration of the way the feminine standard for track and field athletics is going up. Why, when I went to see the first British women's championships for this particular form of sport, back in 1923, the world's record for the women's high jump was 6 inches less than Miss Odam's best effort. And the improvement in this event is matched by that in all others to which the ladies have given their attention.

During the same period of time, the male standards have gone up too, of course. But not to the same extent. So I guess it is true to say that women are really catching up with the men in such strenuous matters as running and jumping. How near they will be able to approach to masculine abilities is an interesting speculation, in connection with which I would cite the performance of Helen Stephens, U. S. A., when she won the women's 100 meters dash at the last Olympic Games. While doing this she covered the distance in 11.4s., which is faster by .6s. than the time T. E. Burke, U. S. A., returned when he won the first men's Olympic sprint at Athens in 1896.

Helen Stephens Fast

The average male sprinter of ordinary athletic club ability could not travel as fast as Helen Stephens did at Berlin, and (on the evidence of the times) she could have given Burke five yards start and a beating.

Who were the pioneers of track and field sport for women in Europe? Most people, if you put that question to them, would probably answer, "Why, the British, of course." But this is not correct. The first damsels to take seriously to competitive running and field events were the French, and it was chiefly owing to their energetic promotion of international matches and repeated invitations to England that the latter country first raised a team (in 1920) and sent it abroad.

The team in question, raised by private enterprise, was selected from people who were engaged in physical training at one or two big gymnasia, and the success that attended its efforts brought many girls into athletics and led in 1922 to the formation of the Women's Amateur Athletic Association, an administrative body established, at the suggestion of the men's A. A. A., for five main purposes. Namely, to co-ordinate and control women's athletics in England; to ensure that women competed only in suitable surroundings and desirable conditions; to register authenticated records; to give assistance and advice as to proper training and choice of events suitable to women, and to improve the physique and physical efficiency of the nation.

International Competition

Just how well the W. A. A. A. has achieved these objects you can tell, not only from the raised standards and the hundreds of clubs now in existence here, but also from the prominent part that British women play in international athletics these days. Last year, for example, nine girls were sent out to compete in the British Empire Games at Sydney (New South Wales), Australia; six represented England against France and Belgium at Lille, winning five of the six events on the program; and twelve represented Great Britain in the 1938 European championships at Vienna.

Today, athletics for women are accepted everywhere as a matter of course. But, in the early days, the ladies had to face a great deal of criticism and ridicule. And the triumphant manner in which they did so has been a source of wonderment to everyone. Except, perhaps, the ladies.

Parker, Sabin See Action At Chicago Today

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP)—Six of the tournament's 16 seeded stars advanced to the second round of the national clay courts tennis championships at River Forest Club yesterday before rain forced curtailment of first and second-round matches.

Bob Harmon of Oakland, Calif., seeded No. 6, trounced William Wendt of Chicago, 6—0, 6—0. Ted Olewine of Santa Monica, Calif., seeded 10th, advanced by default, as did Wilbur Coen, Jr., Kansas City, seeded 11th, and George Toley of Los Angeles, seeded No. 9.

Ronald Lubin of Los Angeles, seeded 12th, defeated Roy Kritz, Chicago, 6—4, 6—0, while Chet Murphy, Chicago, 16th seeded entrant, downed Tommy Stokes, Birmingham, Ala., 7—5, 7—5. Chet Murphy's twin brother, Bill, a strong Chicago entrant, was forced to default to Dan Roberts of Berkeley, Calif.

Only two of the day's matches went three sets—Doug Imhoff, Berkeley, Calif., eliminating Rex Norris of Lansing, Mich., 1—6, 6—4, 6—3, and Tate Coulthard, also of Berkeley, scoring a 1—6, 6—2, 6—2 win over Warren Weeg, Chicago.

Singles competition continues today, when several of the top-seeded aces are scheduled for action, including Frankie Parker, Wayne Sabin, and Gene Mako, seeded one-two-three. Doubles matches will start Wednesday, with the Parker-Mako team the favored duo.

Major Leaders

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Arnovich, Philadelphia, .396; Bonura, New York, .347.

Runs—Werber, Cincinnati, 48; Frey, Cincinnati, 45.

Runs Batted In—McCormick, Cincinnati, 46; Goodman, Cincinnati, 44.

Hits—Arnovich, Philadelphia, 78; McCormick, Cincinnati, 76.

Doubles—Slaughter, St. Louis, and Martin, Philadelphia, 18.

Triples—Herman, Chicago and Goodman, Cincinnati, 8.

Home Runs—Camilli, Brooklyn, and Lombardi and McCormick, Cincinnati, 11.

Stolen Bases—Handley, Pittsburgh, 11; Hack, Chicago, 7.

Pitching—Wyatt, Brooklyn, 6—0; Derringer, Cincinnati, Warneke, St. Louis, Gumbert, New York, and Fette, Boston, 8—2.

American League

Batting—McQuinn, St. Louis, .360; Foxx, Boston, .347.

Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 52; Cramer, Boston, 49.

Runs Batted In—Greenberg, Detroit, 55; Williams, Boston, 52.

Hits—McQuinn, St. Louis 78; Case, Washington, 75.

Doubles—Greenberg, Detroit, 24; Chapman, Cleveland, 19.

Triples—Wright and Travis, Washington, and McQuinn, St. Louis, 7.

Home Runs—Greenberg, Detroit, 16; Foxx, Boston, 11.

Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 26; Chapman, Cleveland, 8.

Pitching—Donald, New York, 7-0; Ruffing, New York 10-1.

Leader Back at Helm

GALES FERRY, Conn., June 20 (AP)—Coach Ed Leader sent his Yale crew charges, now at peak form for the regatta with Harvard Friday, through a leisurely drill on the Thames River last night.

The varsity and junior varsity crews were sent three miles down the river at a 24 beat, and on the return run assumed a racing speed for just one minute.

The freshman and combination boats paddled the five miles down to the Submarine Base and practiced racing starts on the return trip.

It was Leader's first day with the crew in nearly two weeks, he having returned Sunday from New London where he went for treatment June 11.

French-Polish Pair Win Doubles Crown

PARIS, June 19 (AP)—Simone Mathieu, France's No. 1 woman tennis player, teamed with Jadwiga Jedrzejowska of Poland to add the French hardcourt women's doubles championship to the singles title she won Saturday.

The French and the Polish aces defeated the Yugoslavian pair of A. Florian and H. Kovac, 7—5, 7—5.

Dugout Topics

By Rumill

Cooperstown Went Back to Sleep

Cooperstown, the historic little center in up-state New York where Abner Doubleday laid out the first baseball diamond 100 years ago, was the picture of solitude and contentment over the past week end. Where the previous Monday the orderly community had been jammed to capacity with major league stars, newspapermen, officials, photographers and radio men, as well as thousands of interested spectators who came to witness the Centennial celebration, on Saturday last it was restored to its normal status of a quiet country village—one of those dots on the map where nobody is going anywhere in particular and has all day to get there.

Station Deserted

The railroad station was deserted, except for a lone freight car. Probably the next train was due in two weeks; perhaps not for a month. Cooper Inn, in a state of utter confusion a few days before, now had the appearance of a peaceful southern estate. The low-hanging branches of the trees in the driveway shaded the lawn where once stood Joe Medwick, Lefty Grove, Ty Cobb, the Babe, Speaker, Wagner and a dozen autograph hunters for every ball player. The attractive school for girls on the lake front, opened to house the over-flow crowd of diamond stars, was closed for the remainder of the summer.

Only a slim gathering of shoppers filed in and out of the stores on Main Street. You could ride a bicycle down the middle of the sidewalk; on Centennial day you had to walk in the street. Gone was the wooden platform in front of the National Baseball Museum and also the one across the street for the battery of photographers. No flags, no microphones, no bands. The small army of state troopers had scattered over the highways in the vicinity. Joe McCarthy, Pie Traynor, Bill McKechnie, Gabby Hartnett, Casey Stengel, Doc Prothro, Moe Berg, Johnny Allen and fellow big leaguers were no longer sitting on the curb, leaning against the iron fence in front of the gym or standing under the trees that border on the park.

Cheers for Babe

Still echoing in the stands of Doubleday Field were the shouts of Stanley Hack, Eddie Collins, Arky Vaughan, Billy Herman and Eddie Miller—the cheers when the Babe went to bat as a pinch hitter. The boys in the press row saying what a great story it would be if the Bambino could hit one over the bleachers. The groan, and then silence, when he didn't. Not the same old Babe. Only a dozen workmen raking the infield in preparation for the afternoon game between two high school nines.

Cooperstown will never forget that day when the Medwicks, Groves and Cobbs walked Main Street. But the feeling is mutual. Those who attended that gala event remember Cooperstown. We liked it so well we had to go back there less than a week after the celebration. From Boston and vicinity it is a comfortable weekend drive to the site of Doubleday Field. You can go over the Mohawk Trail, through Athol, Greenfield, North Adams, Troy and Albany, or straight West from the Hub by way of Worcester, Springfield, Great Barrington, Hudson and Catskill. The Mohawk route is more desirable at the moment because of a six-mile road construction job the other side of Catskill.

Thrill for Fans

This may sound as if it were written by the Cooperstown Chamber of Commerce. But not so. It comes simply from one who was impressed by the natural beauty of the country surrounding the village, and by the significance of the town in the world of sport.

Anyone interested in baseball will thrill as he climbs the steps of the National Museum and studies the walls within. There is a bat with which Babe Ruth hit his sixtieth home run in 1927, and another with which he hit 26 in a row. There is one of Ty Cobb's favorite bludgeons, with his old Detroit Tiger uniform, sweater and glove. In show cases are autographed baseballs by the dozen, pictures of once famous teams, trophies given to Cy Young and Mathewson for their amazing pitching feats, bronze plaques of the Hall of Fame immortals, record books, and World Series press buttons down through the years. As they say in the theater, put Cooperstown on your "must" list.

Germany Prepares for 1940

BERLIN (correspondence of the Associated Press)—Host, and according to one system of calculating, victor over the United States at the last Olympics, Germany is preparing to make the next games another series of "Deutschland ueber Alles" events.

Private sporting clubs, in the old pre-Nazi sense of the word, no longer are in vogue. But under the Reich's sponsorship and genius for organization, National Socialist sport clubs and National Socialist sportsmen are being marshalled into line for the 1940 games.

Both the spectator and the athlete himself are being taken care of in the plans being carried out by the sports ministry of the Reich, headed by Hans von Tschamer und Osten, Reich's sports Führer.

Tickets

The official news agency stated that "the active sportsmen will be accompanied by trainers, doctors, veternaries, mechanics and referees. The German quota of tickets will be first at the disposal of the German participants."

The Reichs Bund for sports will co-operate with the Kraft Durch Freude (strength through joy) movement in the transportation of crowds expected to travel up to Helsingfors.

The Hamburg-American lines, North German Lloyd, the two famous German passenger ship companies, as well as the regular boats running from East Prussia to the Baltic countries, expect to do a rushing shuttle business to the Olympic center. The fleet of modern cruiser lines, to which the recently commissioned "Robert Ley" belongs, built by the strength through joy movement, will be at the call of groups going to Finland.

Opposed Omission of Skiing

The participation of Germany in the winter sports was in doubt so long as the games were scheduled at St. Moritz was in doubt, but now they have been moved to Garmisch-Partenkirchen there is no doubt Germany will be strongly represented.

After success last winter at Zakopane and other snow spots, Germans strongly opposed the omission of skiing from the Olympic program. They didn't want to give up this sport, in which they offered the Finns, Norwegians and Swedes competition, because of a disagreement between Olympic authorities and the International Ski Federation.

"The worth of the winter games as an Olympic competition has been considerably diminished because of the omission of skiing," von Tschammer und Osten said.

German skiers do not pretend to stand alone in their demand that skiing again be put on the sports program, even though Germany agreed to hold the winter games without that sport. "Almost everybody," they say, "feels that the entire understanding of the winter sports is missing if they are undertaken without consideration of the most important sport."

Dick Durrance Heads List Of Ski Prospects

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Headed by the national champions, Richard Durrance of Dartmouth and Elizabeth Woolsey of New Haven, Conn., prospective members of the downhill ski teams which will represent the U. S. in the world championships in Norway next winter were announced yesterday.

The skiers, selected at team trials last winter, have been divided into two groups: Group One comprises those skiers whose expenses will be paid largely by the National Ski Association; Group Two includes those who have been invited to join the squad at their own expense. Teams of four men and four women will be selected in Norway for the competition.

Group 1 (men)—Robert Blatt, Los Angeles; Wendel Cram, Rutland, Vt.; Richard Durrance, Dartmouth; Peter Garrett, Yale; Harry Hillman, Dartmouth; and Dick Mitchell, Fresno, Calif.

Group 2 (men)—Harold Codding, Woodstock, Vt.; Don Fraser, Seattle, Wash.; William Janss, Stanford; Barney McLean, Jarvis Schauffler, and Sandy Schauffler, Denver; Edward Meservey and Edward Wells, Hanover, N. H.; Robert and Christopher Schwarzenbach, Zurich, Switzerland; and Gordon Wren, Steamboat Springs, Colo.

Group 1 (women)—Grace Carter Lindly, Minneapolis; Hannah Locke, Philadelphia; Marian McKean, Beverly Farms, Mass.; Nancy Reynolds, Montclair, N. J., and Elizabeth Woolsey, New Haven.

Group 2 (women)—Marilyn Shaw, Stowe, Vt.; Lilo Schwarzenbach, Zurich, Switzerland; Joan Hinton, Putney, Vt.; Dorothy Hoyt, Schenectady, N. Y.; Gretchen Kunigk, Tacoma, Wash.; Harriet Jackson, Providence, R. I., and Margaret Jennings, Yosemite, Calif.

McNeill Withdraws From London Play

LONDON, June 20 (AP)—Bobby Riggs of Chicago advanced to the second round of the Queen's Club tennis tournament by default yesterday while Don McNeill, of Oklahoma City who beat him to win the French title last week, withdrew from singles competition to rest for the opening of Wimbledon next Monday.

Survivors along with Riggs were England's H. W. (Bunny) Austin, back to defend his title after several weeks in America, and Baron Gottfried Von Cramm, former German player.

Austin defeated W. K. Lavarack of the Queen's Club, 6—4, 6—2, after a shaky start. Von Cramm first beat turbaned Indian, Singh Sahib, 6—0, 6—1, and then turned back S. G. Xydis of Greece, 6—1, 6—1.

McNeill is scheduled to play in the doubles.

MINOR LEAGUE RESULTS

By the Associated Press

Results June 19

International League

Toronto 6, Rochester 2.
Buffalo 9, Montreal 3.
Baltimore-Jersey City, rain.
Only games.

American Association

St. Paul 6, Toledo 2.
Minneapolis 4, Columbus 1.
Indianapolis-Kansas City, wet grounds.
Louisville-Milwaukee, wet grounds.

Pacific Coast League

No games scheduled.

Texas League

Tulsa 14, Beaumont 7.
San Antonio 9, Oklahoma City 7.
Fort Worth 8, Shreveport 2.
Houston 6, Dallas 5.

Southern Association

Little Rock 2, Memphis 1.
Birmingham 4, New Orleans 3.
Chattanooga 5, Atlanta 4.
Only games.

Eastern League

Albany 7, Binghamton 1.
Only game.

Baseball's Big Six

By the Associated Press

Batting

(Three leaders in each league)

Player, Club	G	AB	R	H	Pct.
Arnovich, Phillies	51	197	37	78	.396
McQuinn, Browns	53	217	43	78	.360
Bonura, Giants	53	196	41	68	.347
Foxx, Red Sox	45	167	44	58	.347
McCormick, Reds	54	215	41	74	.344
Sullivan, Browns	39	122	18	42	.344

Runs Batted In

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigs	55	McCormick, Reds	46
Williams, Red S	52	Goodman, Reds	44
Wright, Senators	45	Bonura, Giants	41
Walker, White S	44	Medwick, Cards	41
		Camilli, Dodgs	41

Home Runs

American League		National League	
Greenberg, Tigs	16	Lombardi, Reds	11
Foxx, Red Sox	11	McCormick, Reds	11
Selkirk, Yanks	10	Camilli, Dodgs	11
Williams, Red S	9	Mize, Cards	10
Johnson, Athlets	9	Ott, Giants	10

Edlu II Wins Ocean Race

MONTAUK POINT, N. Y., June 20 (AP)—Edlu II, big yawl owned by Rudolph J. Schaefer of New York and representing the Larchmont Yacht Club, won the 403-mile Cape May Ocean Race yesterday.

Edlu crossed the finish line off Montauk Point at 1:15 a. m. (EST), nearly five days after leaving Newport, R. I., for the trip to Cape May, N. J., and back. Schaefer's yacht was first in both elapsed and corrected times to win the Commodore James Gordon Bennett, Jr., Trophy. She finished the 403 nautical miles with an elapsed time of 87h. 45m. and corrected time of 87:17:52.

Mandoo 2d in Second

Two others of the fleet of five also crossed the finish line yesterday morning, but the remaining two, George E. Roosevelt's schooner, Mistress, of Oyster Bay, N. Y., and Charles F. Havemeyer's sloop, Apache of Cold Spring Harbor, N. Y., had not been sighted by mid afternoon. Since they had no chance to win the race and winds were unfavorable, race officials expressed doubt that they would sail to the finish.

Mandoo 2nd, big yawl owned by D. Spencer Berger of New Haven, Conn., and scratch boat of the fleet after the withdrawal of Henry C. Taylor's Baruna, was the second to finish. She crossed the line at 2:48 a. m. with elapsed and corrected times of 89h. 18m.

Nina Third

Third place went to De Coursey Fales' schooner Nina, of New York, which finished at 10 a. m. with an elapsed time of 96h. 30m. and a corrected time of 95:32:35.

The fleet encountered light and unfavorable winds through the greater part of the journey. Head winds slowed progress toward Cape May. Edlu, leading the way, rounded Five Fathom Bank Lightship off Cape May about midnight Friday.

For about 20 hours before the finish the prevailing winds were from the east and southeast, forcing the yachts to tack frequently instead of laying a direct course for the finish.

The race, sponsored by the New York Yacht Club, was the 13th for the trophy, first contested in 1893, and the first since 1921.

Sports Mirror

By the Associated Press

Today a Year Ago

Johnny Vander Meer won seventh consecutive game for Cincinnati as Reds beat Boston, 14-1.

Three Years Ago

Jesse Owens won four events at National Collegiate A. A. track championships, breaking 100 meters world record with 10.2 and taking 200 meters, low hurdles and broad jump

Five Years Ago

Charles "Red" Ruffing pitched one-hit ball for Yankees against Cleveland and gave only one walk.

Henrichs Start

MADISON, Wis, (AP)—Bob Henrichs, University of Wisconsin pitcher, who is under contract with the New York Giants, started his professional career June 8 with the Madison Blues, a semi-pro team, and dropped a 10-inning, 5 to 4 decision to the House of David team at night. Henrichs allowed nine hits, He will report to New York after he graduates June 19.

National League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cincinnati	36	18	.667
St. Louis	29	23	.558
New York	29	26	.527
Brooklyn	28	26	.500
Chicago	27	28	.491
Pittsburgh	24	28	.462
Boston	22	30	.423
Philadelphia	18	32	.360

Results June 19

Brooklyn 3, Chicago 2. (8 innings, rain)
Only game played.

The present land speed record is 357.5 miles an hour.

YESTERDAY'S STARS

By the Associated Press

Vernon Kennedy, Browns, and Joe Krakauskas, Senators—Former scattered six Washington hits over 14 innings to win, 2-1, latter won his second game of year with another six-hit job as Senators took abbreviated night cap, 6-1.

Oral Hildebrand and Joe Gordon, Yankees—Oral gave Tigers six hits—including three homers—but was good in the clinches and Joe got four of the Yankees' 13 hits.

Carl Reynolds, Cubs—Had a perfect day at bat in the Cub-Dodger 3-3 tie, getting on base twice by singles and twice by being hit by Pitcher Hugh Casey

Baseball Errata

SALISBURY, Md., June 19 (AP)—Collectors of baseball errata had a couple of new specimens from the the Eastern Shore League today.

(A) Victor Kreft, pitching Salisbury to an 8-6 defeat by Federalsburg, collected four hits in four times at bat—but lost the game by forcing in the winning run with four straight bases on balls.

(B) Lefty Burt, on the mound for Dover against Easton, walked in the tying run in the eighth. Dover tried a double play, then gathered around first base to argue the umpire's decision it was incomplete. While they argued, two more Easton men stole home to win 6-4.

Harvard Tapers Off

RED TOP, Conn., June 20 (AP)—The Harvard varsity crew broke up the four-mile course where it will meet Yale Friday into parts last night as it began a gradual tapering-off of the two-week training period.

Coach Tom Bolles sent the crew through a simulation of the first minute of the race and the last minute and a half, as well as the last and middle miles of the course.

Earlier in the day all four crews rowed three miles at a stretch, practiced starts and raced through a few timed miles.

American League

	Won	Lost	P.C.
New York	41	11	.788
Boston	29	21	.580
Cleveland	28	25	.528
Chicago	28	25	.528
Detroit	29	27	.518
Philadelphia	21	32	.396
Washington	22	34	.393
St. Louis	15	38	.283

Results June 19

New York 8, Detroit 5.
St. Louis 2, Washington 1 (14 innings).
Washington 6, St. Louis 1.
Only games played.

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Sons of Ex-Big Leaguers at Soldiers Field Tomorrow—St. Louis Brings Hitters

Harvard and Yale Meet In 69th Annual Series

By Gordon Campbell

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Hopeful of taking the first two games in the 69th annual series with Yale, the Harvard varsity baseball team left Boston this morning for the first meeting with the Elis at New Haven this afternoon. The second game will be played at Soldiers Field, Brighton, tomorrow, while the third, which will not count in the Eastern Intercollegiate League standing, will be staged at New London Friday between the morning and afternoon crew races.

These first two games are all-important to the Crimson, which must win both to end its season in a tie with Cornell for the league lead. Taking two games in succession from Yale is a large order, however, and something that Harvard has not accomplished since 1932.

Important to Stahl

While this series carries all the weight of a Harvard-Yale rivalry, besides having a decided bearing on the league race, it means even more to Floyd Stahl, the vest-pocket coach who is approaching the end of his first year at Harvard. A victory in both league games, which would also mean the first series victory for Harvard in seven years, would more than stamp Stahl's first year as successful.

At the Crimson's last practice yesterday afternoon, Coach Stahl viewed the situation squarely. Practically lost in the large chair in his office just outside the locker room, he declared. "We shouldn't be apprehensive about this series with Yale. On the basis of what has happened this season, we should be able to take these two games.

Class Days

"But at the same time," he went on, "you must remember that Tuesday and Wednesday are two big days. The first day is Class Day at New Haven, and the second is Class Day here. How some of the boys will react to a large crowd is a factor I can't count on." (Stahl was referring to the expected 7,000 at the games. Heretofore this season, 42 persons, including most of the H. A. A. force in the stands at Brighton, was a crowd.)

The coach, whose eight previous years were spent at Ohio State, then wound up his remarks wholly on the safe side by declaring, "Anything can happen in college ball."

That unfortunately is true, and these Harvard-Yale series, even more unfortunately, seem especially to bear the statement out. The games mean so much that the boys try too hard.

Records

And that, of course, makes picking the ultimate winner a difficult task, so difficult that it will not be tried here. Instead, here are the season's records for both with a few comparisons thrown in for good measure:

Altogether, Harvard has a bit more impressive record, having won 13 and lost 10, as against Yale's 10 and 13. In league games, Harvard's record is 7 and 3, while Yale's is 4 and 6. Against common non-league opponents, they seemed to have fared about the same. Both split a home-and-home series with Brown, the Crimson split with Holy Cross while the Blue lost two, and Harvard lost two games to Tufts, while Yale won its only game with the Jumbos.

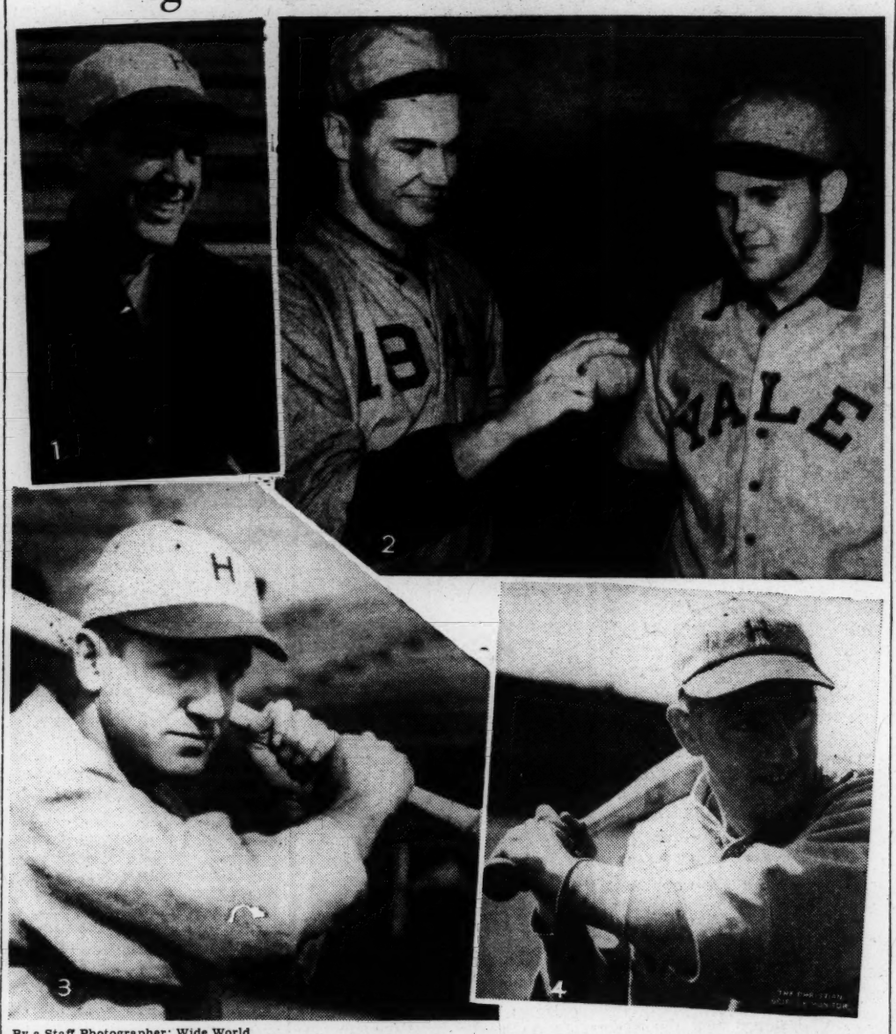
The two outfields rate about even, while Harvards infield seems a bit stronger. Yale, though, with three good hurlers appears to have the advantage on the mound. Coach Joe Wood, the former "Smoky Joe" of the Red Sox, can count on Moe Jubitz and Al Stevens, lefties, and his son, Joe Wood, Jr., a righthander.

Healey the Mainstay

Harvard's mainstay this season has been the junior, Tom Healey. As Healey went, so went the Crimson. Sad to relate, however, is that Healey's best accomplishments were turned in early in the season and his effectiveness seemed to have waned with the arrival of warm weather. Others on the Harvard staff are Harold Curtiss and Charlie Brackett. Starting selections for both games were kept a secret by the coaches until game-time.

Harvard's infield has been set all year with Ulysses Lupien at first, Capt. Art Johns at second, Fred Keyes at short, and Dick Grondahl at third. Rud Hoye, Bob Gannett, and Bill Tully have played the outfield most of the time, with Joe Soltz and Gene Lovett also seeing action. Bob Fulton is the catcher. For Yale, the line-up seems to have rattled down to Roger Hazen at first, Bill Loveday at second, "Tricky" Alter at short, Gerard Besse at third, John Schroeder, catcher, and Joe Wood, Capt. Eddie Collins, Jr., and Harrison Holt in the outfield.

Big Names in Harvard-Yale Series



By a Staff Photographer; Wide World

1—Tom Healey, Harvard pitcher. 2—Joe Wood, Jr. (left), pitcher and outfielder, and Capt. Eddie Collins, Jr., outfielder, sons of former American League stars, now on the Yale nine. 3—Ulysses Lupien, Harvard first baseman and Eastern Intercollegiate League leading hitter. 4—Art Johns, captain and second baseman of the Harvard nine.

Five Former Yankees in Brown Starting Nine

By Edwin Rumill

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

What is believed to be the first definite movement in the direction of shattering the Yankee monopoly of players is now on foot in the West, with the St. Louis Browns and Cleveland Indians carrying the banner. The attack on the New York organization may be justified; and it may not be. Any law affecting the Yankee control of playing material must pass the Governors of the American League, who to date have been silent on the situation.

However, an interesting point in the story surrounds the Browns, who probably have less reason to charge the Yankees with an attitude of isolation than any other outfit in the circuit. As Manager Fred Haney sent his team against the Red Sox this afternoon at Fenway Park, he had five former Yankees in his starting nine. Joe Glenn, behind the bat; Myril Hoag and Joe Gallagher, in the outfield; George McQuinn at first base, and Don Heffner, at second, have all worn New York uniforms in the past.

Needs Pitchers

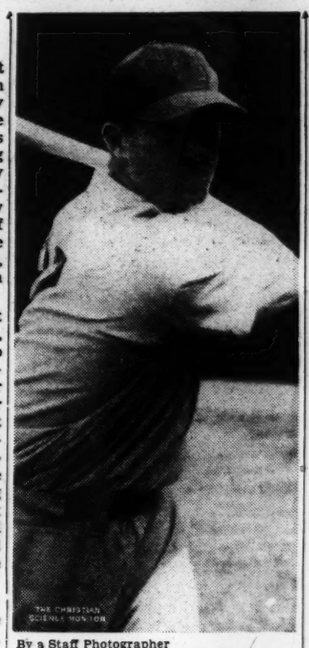
There is only one catch in the St. Louis tale. The Yanks, so far, have failed to pass along any pitchers. Haney's gang can score runs and at times has one of the most dangerous offenses in baseball, but stopping the opposition from parading around the bases is something else again. When Haney manages to build up a dependable hurling staff, if ever, he will be assured of a lengthy stay at Sportsman's Park.

Gallagher, despite Joe McCarthy's negative opinion, is the man who may drive the Browns out of the league cellar. Hoag and McQuinn have hit consistently since the start of the season, but not for distance. Gallagher, a former Manhattan College football star, specializes in extra-base knocks, and if he continues to solve American League pitching—he was hitting .350 early today—the club is due for an upward swing. Of the most recent five games, with Gallagher in the outfield and batting clean-up, the Browns have dropped three—all by the heartbreaking margin of a lone tally.

Sullivan Going Up

Another Brownie appeared among the leading batters this morning. Billy Sullivan, who took to the outfield when Joe Glenn arrived from New York to do the bulk of Haney's catching, had a highly-respectable .344 average for 39 contests. The manager is understood to be alternating Sullivan with Chet Laabs, the Detroit importation, according to the rival pitching. Billy bats left and Laabs right. At Washington yesterday, where the Browns divided a double-header with the Senators, "Sully" collected two out of four.

Among the cares shouldered by Haney, the freshman pilot, is the job of making big Johnny Whitehead a winning pitcher. Jimmy Dykes gave up on "Whitey" and traded him to the Browns even up for Johnny Marcum. Whitehead once had the shape of an outstanding hurler, but then—as Dykes puts it—he got out of shape. The right-hander was scheduled to start against the Red Sox in the series opener this afternoon.



By a Staff Photographer

Joe Gallagher, St. Louis Browns

Manager Joe Cronin today was certain that Bobby Doerr would be back at second base before the Red Sox closed their St. Louis series on Thursday. Bob worked out yesterday and showed that he is about ready. Now if Woody Rich can return to the mound staff, Joe's burden will be lightened considerably. Trainer Win Green expects the rookie star to be working by the end of the week, or in the series with the Chicago White Sox. When he put injuring pressure on his arm in the May 26 game with Washington at Fenway, Woody had won four and lost only two games in this his freshman campaign.

Caught between the bases . . . The Bees opened a series at Chicago today . . . The Hub National Leaguers play a double-header at St. Louis on Sunday, moving back Friday's single engagement . . . Tony Cuccinello is working out daily with the Red Sox and should be ready to resume his duties at second base when the Bees come home next week . . . The same goes for Jim Turner, the injured pitcher . . . Jimmy Foxx was batting .347 early today, for third place in the American League . . . Hassett, at .333, and Garms, at .318, gave the Bees fourth and fifth spots in the National race.

Tiller Talk

Harvard's defending intercollegiate yacht racing crews began the defense of their title this morning at the Cold Spring Harbor Beach Club, Long Island, where the series for the McMillan Trophy got under way today. Entry list this year includes Yale, Princeton, Dartmouth, Cornell, Williams, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Brown, and Harvard.

Each college is represented by two crews sailing Atlantic Class boats donated by the Cold Spring club. Six races will be sailed through Thursday, with total points deciding the champion college.

Harvard's defense this year will be in the hands of skippers Geoffrey Clark of the Eastern Point Yacht Club, Gloucester, and Jimmy Rousmaniere of Cold Spring.

The Beverly Yacht Club at Marion, Mass., opens its official July championship series this Saturday afternoon. The President Franklin D. Roosevelt Bowl races for the Thirty Square Meter Class, sponsored by this club, will be held Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday afternoons, July 24-26.

With several of the Thirties migrating to the 'Head this year, not many of the popular "Squeaks" are remaining under the burgee of the Cape Cod club. This year's Roosevelt Bowl series should have a definite Marblehead tinge to it.

Manchester Yacht Club opens its busy season this Saturday, with its first scheduled series of six races on Saturdays and Sundays counting as the June series and running from June 24 to July 9, inclusive. The Manchester 15-footers appear set for excellent racing this summer, inasmuch as there are several new additions to the class.

W. A. D.

Sporting Around the Hub

Ships May Run on Schedule

The changed date of sailing for the Harvard crew from June 24 to 28 might well avoid a rather close call. Postponements of the Harvard-Yale regatta have been few. Should the elements of weather necessitate a postponement Friday, June 23, to Saturday morning and possibly later, however, holding the M. V. Britannic might well have been a problem.

Now the crew will sail in the Normandie on June 28 and will remain at Red Top until the day of sailing. This trip brings the crew to the scene of the British Henley, July 3, allowing one day of rowing before competition July 5. The shell to be used over there will be sent aboard the Queen Mary tomorrow.

⁂

The Massachusetts State Open Golf championship will provide some outside color for the fans when it gets under way at the Worcester Country Club next Monday. Last-minute entries, one a telephone call from Gene Sarazen of Brookfield, Conn., last night, have not only helped swell the starting list, but have given the annual tournament a new lease of attractiveness. The possible entry of Henry Picard, long-hitting Hershey, Pa., pro and a former Plymouth (Mass.) boy, would undoubtedly curb the Massachusetts "hopes."

⁂

For the spectators, the annual Harvard-Yale crew race this Friday provides great entertainment, and one of the features of the program is the display of the huge fleet of yachts witnessing the regatta. From "little Johnnie's" home-made punt to the ocean-going affairs of the Morgans and the Vanderbilts, the fleet proportion nears America's Cup race description as over 500 of the varied sized boats congregate.

⁂

Of sporting interest to many of these yachts are the various races to home ports scheduled the day following the crew festivities. Major runs are the New London to Marblehead annual race sponsored by the Eastern Yacht Club of Marblehead, and the Sarah's Ledge (off New London) to Annapolis, Md., of the Annapolis Yacht Club.

⁂

A long list of smart entries have already been secured for the fifth running of the Eastern Yacht Club's race that starts off the submarine port early Saturday morning. Seventeen starters are expected to race the 465-mile jaunt to Annapolis.

⁂

Allen Hatch of Berkley, successful three times in two years' pitching against Harvard, was elected captain of next year's Tufts nine yesterday. An honor student and prominent in many outside activities, Hatch will pitch this summer for Berlin, N. H., the team to be managed by Art Johns of Harvard.

⁂

The Boston Olympets soft ball forces play Chelsea Y. M. H. A. at the Chelsea Memorial Stadium tonight in a charity game for the benefit of the Chelsea Day Camp.

⁂

Commonwealth Country Club at Chestnut Hill announces an open mixed foursome tournament a week from tomorrow. Entries may be listed with D. D. Scott, chairman of the committee.

Golf Pro to Try For Hole-in-One

MICHIGAN CITY, Ind., June 20 (AP)—Harry Gonder, Michigan City pro, is going out today to try and prove that "anyone can make a hole in one."

On June 4 William Voltz shot a hole-in-one and Voltz is just like many millions of others—that hole in one made up for countless sevens and eights so he talked about it, loud and long.

Gonder tired of that so he told Voltz he would duplicate the feat. He starts this morning and he'll shoot on the 136-yard tenth hole at the Beverly Shores Country Club until he connects or gives up.

Ohio Youngster to Defend Eastern Skeet Championship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STRATFORD, Conn. — Patricia Laursen, of Akron, Ohio, will defend her women's championship ship against a field of the nation's leading women shooters in the 11th annual Great Eastern Skeet Championships at the Remington Gun Club, Lordship, Conn., June 23, 24, 25.

Miss Laursen, a student at Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla., also holds the national women's skeet title, which she annexed last summer at Tulsa, Okla.

Golfer Competes

Others expected to battle it out with Miss Laursen are Mrs. M. L. Smythe, of Aurora, Ohio; Mrs. Barbara B. Jefferys, Philadelphia; Miss Winifred Hanley, of Stamford, Conn., Mrs. A. W. Walker, of Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Glenna Collett Vare, of Philadelphia, former national women's golf champion.

Last year, 256 shooters competed in the three-day program, with 236 on the firing line for the individual all-bore title. This entry was supplemented by 155 additional shooters in the Telegraphic matches, bringing the total to 411 competitors. Teams from practically every State were entered.

Great Eastern

The Great Eastern Individual championship, most sought for crown in the 11 years of competition at Lordship, will be held Sunday, June 25. This event, consisting of 100 targets, was won last year by Frank Wirth, of Flushing, Long Island. Wirth, a member of the North Shore Skeet Club of Huntington, scored a 99x100, to tie with Lowrey Booth, of Ingleside, Ill. In the shootoff that followed, Wirth scored 25 straight to Booth's 23.

This year, Wirth will defend his title against such stars as Henry B. Joy, national champion, of Detroit, Mich.; Frank Kelly, West Orange, N. J., former captain of the all-America skeet team; S. L. Hutcheson, winner of the recent New York State title, and Dick Shaughnessy, Dedham, Mass., who won the .410 and 20 gauge titles at the North-South shoot two weeks ago.

Red Lion Team

In addition, the competition in this event will be made better by the presence of the five members of the Gilmore Red Lion team of Los Angeles, Calif., holders of the world's team record, 1238x1250. Members of the team include Odis Walding, former holder of the world's record straight run of 452, and Alex Kerr and Grant Ilseng, national two-man team champs. Other members of the Red Lion team are Ralph Cook Scott, captain, and Charles Rapp, both well-known California stars.

Also expected to make things close in the individual championship are such skeet luminaries as F. G. Traeger, Carl L. Schweinler, and Lou Delmonico, New Jersey gunners; Don Sperry, Flint, Mich., Jim Dimond, Tuckahoe, N. Y.

Roseland Five

The Great Eastern team championship, also scheduled for Sunday, won last year by the Roseland five of Roseland, N. J., is expected to develop into one of the closest battles the sport has seen. The Red Lion team in its last appearance at the Great Eastern in 1934, won the team title by a score of 483 x 500, and this year is out to take the crown away from the New Jersey champs.

Other teams expected to put in a keen bid for the team championship are the Northwest Gun Club, Chicago, Ill., runners-up last year; Loantaka Skeet Club, Morristown, N. J.; Valhalla Cardinals, Valhalla, N. Y.; Brooks Avenue Gun Club, Rochester, N. Y.; and the Massachusetts Fish and Game Club, of Waban, Mass. A total of 30 teams entered the contest last year.

Snead to Stay Behind for P. G. A.

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va. (AP)—Sam Snead said on June 20 he would stay in this country to play in the Professional Golfers' Association tournament instead of competing in the British open.

"After thinking it over," said the big slammer, "I believe the sporting thing to do is to stay here and play in the PGA.

"But I'll see Cotton (Henry Cotton, British star) next year."

Snead said he had looked forward to the ocean trip because "I needed a rest badly and I figured I would get one on the boat."

Vim Trails

LONDON (AP) — The winning streak of Harold S. Vanderbilt's 12-metre yacht, Vim, was broken June 20 when she placed third in the Ramsgate Regatta behind C. R. Fairey's Evaine and T. O. M. Sopwith's Tomahawk.

Evaine finished a minute in front of Tomahawk. The American boat, previously winner of five straight races, trailed by another minute and 20 seconds.

Takes Another Title

It seems that Mrs. Dorothy Beard of Charles River just cannot lose this spring. Already winner of the women's State and Eastern golf championships, and possessor of a record which sees her unbeaten in match play, she yesterday teamed with Johnny Thoren of Woodland to win the lady-professional title at Vesper. They carded a 36-hole score of 155 to beat Jean Bauer and Louis Myers of Providence by two strokes.

Ontario Champion Out

WINDSOR, Ontario, June 20 (CP)—Women's singles play was scarcely under way yesterday in the Canadian tennis championships when the Ontario champion, Mrs. Frank Fisher of Toronto, was defeated.

Mrs. Helen Detwiler of Detroit, who couldn't get past the second round of the Western Ontario tournament last year, defeated Mrs. Fisher, 6—4, 6—4, in the second round. Mrs. Fisher, formerly of Calgary and Montreal, showed little of the fire that marked her march to the Ontario title last week and Mrs. Detwiler's accuracy kept her on the run at the base line.

Mrs. Detwiler, as Helen Grawn, won the United States junior girls indoor title in 1933.

Six-Man Course

It looks like a large registration for the University of Iowa six-man football course July 3 to 14, judging from the inquiries . . . Kurt Lenser of Stratton, Neb., will be in charge . . . It's the first short course of its kind ever held in the State . . . Lenser has coached the sport for five years and has written a book about it.

Arnold Grid Dates

NEW HAVEN, Conn. (AP)—Arnold College's eight-game 1939 football schedule has been announced by Athletic Director Jack O. Lockery. It follows:

Sept. 30, Maine, away.
Oct. 7, New Britain Teachers, away; 12, Lowell Tech, away; 21, Bates, away; 28, Trenton Teachers.
Nov. 5, Montclair Teachers; 12, Wagner, away; 19, Bergen, away.

BASEBALL
Tomorrow—Fenway Park—3 P. M.
RED SOX vs. ST. LOUIS
Seats at Filene's Men's Store Hub. 2195

MEAT BALLS
Meat balls have a new appetite-delight when you cook them with MADONNA *Pure Tomato Paste*. Each 6 oz. can contains 2 lbs. of fresh, juicy, sun-ripened California tomatoes. Economical because it's a concentrate. Absolutely pure. Flavor-rich. Low priced. Approved by Good Housekeeping. For 52 FREE recipes write, Riverbank Canning Co., 99 Hudson St., New York City.
MADONNA Tomato Paste

MAINE'S FINEST CANNED CORN
ON SALE THIS WEEK!
FINAST Golden Bantam
3 NO. 2 TINS 23c
Absolutely the pick of Maine's famous corn crop, and brought to you at this amazing low price. Buy a dozen tins this week.

MILD CHEESE WHOLE MILK lb. 19c
FINAST PREPARED MUSTARD 8½ oz. jar 7c 17 oz. jar 10c
FLAKORN CORN MUFFIN MIX pkg. 14c
TIMBERLAKE SWEET RELISH 8 oz. jar 10c 16 oz. jar 17c
ASSORTED FLAVORS ZAREX FRUIT SYRUP pint jar 19c
PICKLES SWEET MIXED ROYAL BRAND quart jar 21c

Look Over This Long List of Every Day Savings

RIVAL DOG FOOD 3 1 lb. tins 29c
BABBITT'S CLEANSER 2 tins 9c
CHLORINATED LIME 12 oz. tin 13c
TUNA FISH LIGHT MEAT 2 No. ½ tins 29c
RED SALMON FANCY ALASKA tall tin 19c
PINK SALMON FANCY ALASKA tall tin 11c
RICE PUFFS WHITE SPRAY pkg. 5c

SCOTT PRODUCTS
Luxury Texture SCOT TISSUE 3 rolls 23c
Pure Absorbent SCOT TOWELS roll 10c
World's Largest Seller WALDORF TISSUE 4 rolls 19c

SALAD DRESSING BELMONT quart jar 27c
ARGO STARCH CORN or GLOSS 1 lb. pkg. 9c
IVORY SOAP med. bar 5c 3 lge. bars 25c
OAKITE Sudsless Cleaner 11 oz. pkg. 10c
LINIT STARCH pkg. 10c
BABBITT'S CLEANSER 2 tins 9c
BELLEVIEW BLUE 13 oz. bot. 7c
BAB-O Cleans Tiles, Floors, etc. tin 10c
BON AMI POWDER 12 oz. tin 11c
CAT FOOD OLD MOTHER HUBBARD 17 oz. tin 10c

KIRKMAN'S
BORAX SOAP 3 bars 13c
SOAP CHIPS lge. pkg. 19c
GRANULATED SOAP lge. pkg. 19c

TONICS
MILLBROOK CLUB All Kinds, contents
3 28 oz. bots. 20c

DO-NUTS
LARGE SIZE Plain or Sugared
2 doz. 25c

EDUCATOR CREAM SANDWICH
2 lbs. bulk 25c
CRAX 2 1 lb. pkgs. 29c

COCOMALT
½ lb. tin 21c 1 lb. tin 39c

CORN FLAKES WHITE SPRAY pkg. 5c
WHEAT PUFFS WHITE SPRAY pkg. 5c
WHEATIES 2 pkgs. 21c
GRAPEFRUIT JUICE 2 46 oz. tins 25c
TOMATO JUICE FINAST 2 50 oz. tins 35c
PINEAPPLE JUICE DOLE'S No. 1 46 oz. tin 23c
MACARONI or SPAGHETTI WHITE SPRAY 8 oz. pkg 5c
CRYSTALINE SALT 2 2 lb. pkgs. 13c
WESSON OIL pint tin 23c
MAZOLA qt. tin 39c pint tin 21c
BAKED BEANS FINAST 2 28 oz. tins 23c
BROWN BREAD FINAST 2 16 oz. tins 23c
FINAST KETCHUP FANCY GRADE 2 14 oz. bots. 25c
FINAST SPAGHETTI 2 16 oz. tins 13c
RUMFORD BAKING POWDER 12 oz. tin 19c
ROYAL BAKING POWDER 6 oz. tin 17c 12 oz. tin 31c
BLUE LABEL KARO 2 tins 27c
RED LABEL KARO 2 tins 29c
SWANSDOWN CAKE FLOUR 44 oz. pkg. 21c
SNOSHEEN CAKE FLOUR 44 oz. pkg. 23c
PRESTO CAKE FLOUR 44 oz. pkg. 24c
CUT-RITE WAX PAPER 40 ft. roll 5c
MAYONNAISE FINAST pint jar 21c
EVEREADY Fruit Cocktail No. 2½ tin 23c 2 No. 1 tins 25c
FINAST GRAPEFRUIT 3 No. 2 tins 25c
FINAST PEAS Fancy Tiny Sweet Sifted 2 No. 2 tins 25c
RICHMOND PEAS Medium Size No. 2 tin 11c
PANCAKE FLOUR WHITE SPRAY 20 oz. pkg. 5c
PORK and BEANS RICHMOND 16 oz. tin 5c
DAINTY JELL or PUDDING 3 pkgs. 10c
KEMP'S SUNRAYED Tomato Juice 12 oz. tin 9c

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

To give your preserves still more protection, Good Luck Jar Rubbers come with a 10% wider sealing surface than any other jar rings. Made of *live* rubber that *stays* sealed. 10¢ a doz. 3 doz. for 25¢. Ask for them *by name*. If your dealer cannot supply you, order direct.
WIDER SURFACE
FREE CANNING LABELS
Free supply of 12 dozen canning labels is included in our popular Home Canners' Textbook. Complete. Reliable. 64 pages of recipes, new methods, etc. Only 10¢. Send today.
SAFER SEAL
When buying new jars, remember that Atlas E-Z Seal, Atlas Mason, Atlas Good Luck, Atlas Wholefruit and Atlas Wide Mouth Mason Jars are the *only* jars which are all equipped with the famous Good Luck Jar Rubbers.
BOSTON WOVEN HOSE & RUBBER CO.
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GOOD LUCK* Jar Rubbers
*Tested and Approved by Good Housekeeping

Kiwanians Hear Labor Leaders Discuss U. S. Problems Today

(Continued from Page 1)

eration of Labor," Mr. Green declared, "preaches and practices the tenets of democracy. . . . We are unalterably opposed to dictatorship—let it be a dictatorship of the proletariat, as it is in Russia, or the dictatorship of an autocrat, as it may be in Germany or Italy. We place freedom above and beyond every other privilege we may enjoy."

Public View of Labor

Sherman Rogers, Associate Editor of The Outlook, in an address on "Labor Relations from the Standpoint of the Public," commended the A. F. of L. on its stand against Communism, and went on to decry the difficulty of gaining an idea from annual reports—or any other available statistics—of the division of industrial profits between Labor and Capital.

After much difficulty, he said, he had obtained such figures in some cases. In one, it was found, that a study by one employer covering 22 years, showed that for each $4.50 paid to employees, stockholders had received about 20 cents. If figures such as this were generally accessible and widely publicized, he said, he believed much of the dissatisfaction which provides fertile soil for the planting of "isms" would be dispelled.

"What Makes Radicals?"

"I've lived with radicals all my life," said Mr. Rogers. "What makes radicals? The fallacious idea that the employers, bankers, and stockholders get practically all of the income produced by industry, and that the employees get only a fraction. Get the truth to the public on this one controversial point and you have removed the cause of 90 per cent of all the radicalism in America."

The United States Department of Commerce, he added, has prepared a booklet on this subject which shows that "the employees receive from 80 to 84 cents of each dollar of income produced and paid out by American manufacturers."

Roy W. Moore, President of Canada Dry Ginger Ale Company, in presenting "Labor Relations From the Standpoint of Industry," said: "If the enterprise system and democracy are to continue, industry and labor must recognize their obligations to continuously improve the living standards of the people.

"Labor must have its share of resources and industry must justify its existence.

"If we are to save our economic system, there can be no songs of hatred and all groups will have to learn the art of co-operation."

2,028 Clubs on Rolls

The Kiwanis Secretary, Fred C. W. Parker, in presenting his report, disclosed that the organization now has more clubs and more members than ever before—2,028 clubs and 105,000 members in the United States and Canada. But, he declared, it is necessary to emphasize the objcetive of all clubs, which is service.

Yokel Boy Makes Good

The Arts in Boston

Obviously designed for the World's Fair trade in New York this summer, "Yokel Boy" demonstrated its suitability to its purpose when it began its tryout at the Shubert Theater in Boston on the evening of June 19.

In the effort to please vacationers from all parts of the country, Lew Brown has put practically everything into his new musical comedy, from "The Old Homestead" to Hollywood. The first scene runs for a good hour, and there are 20 scenes. Not all of them are as long as the first, but the total time elapsed is excessive.

That first scene would be improved if it were reduced to 10 minutes. It starts with a "Hellzapoppin" bang in the form of a movie take of the Battle of Lexington, on location in Massachusetts, but all that develops is that a pretty girl is carried off to Hollywood to be a star, leaving her boy friend behind.

Oh, yes, he follows later, and becomes a star on his own. But if the story is intended to be merely a thread for a series of songs and dances, ballads, and sentimentality about show business, there's much too much of it.

There's one perennial puzzle about musical comedy. You have a good dancer like Buddy Ebsen, and you try to make an actor and a singer of him. So Buddy squirms and stammers, and does what he can with his vocal gifts, while the audience impatiently waits for him to go into his dance. Of course, he finally does, but a lot of time has been wasted.

Judy Canova is allowed to employ her talents to better advantage. Combining the best features of Beatrice Lillie and Fannie Brice, she provides some of the most amusing moments of the show, with her facial contortions, her shrill vocalism, her syllable-juggling, and her eccentric dancing. Some of her successful numbers are "Comes Love," "Jukin," and "Great Catherine."

Jack Pearl makes his entry via the aisle in the first scene, and thereafter splutters his way through the show as a screwball movie director. As his assistant, Phil Silvers, who is said to be a product of burlesque, neatly hits off one of those acquisitive Hollywood managers.

Mark Plant, the Tarzan of "Jubilee," serves chiefly to introduce, as a stentorian blacksmith, the first-act finale, which, entitled "Uncle Sam's Lullaby," draws upon tanks, battleships, big guns, and airplanes to assure us that we may all sleep in peace, since Uncle Sam is on guard.

There are numerous other entertainers. They include Ralph Riggs, one-time Chief Justice of the Supreme Court (in "Of Thee I Sing"), who also is given too little opportunity to dance; Lois January for the ingenue; Dixie Dunbar, Jackie Heller, Lew Hearn, and many others. Al Goodman and his orchestra do an exceptionally good job of playing an undistinguished score. Apart from the dancers mentioned, the dancing is not remarkable. L. A. S.

Amusements

BOSTON

SYMPHONY HALL—COM. 1492
TONIGHT 8:30
Entire house taken by Harvard class of 1914
POPS
ARTHUR FIEDLER, Conductor
Tickets at all prices. 25c, 50c, 75c, $1

STATE LOEW'S ORPHEUM
2 — BIG FEATURES — 2
CLAUDETTE COLBERT
JAMES STEWART
It's a Wonderful World
PLUS—MISSING DAUGHTERS

TRANS-LUX AIR-CONDITIONED
COOL!
MUTINY ON THE BOUNTY
CHARLES LAUGHTON CLARK GABLE
MARCH OF TIME CARTOON
Scientifically Cooled—15c Till 1 P. M.—25c Till Closing

BROOKLINE, MASS.
CONT 2:30 'til COOLIDGE CORNER BEA 3600
DON AMECHE as THE STORY OF ALEXANDER GRAHAM BELL
WARNER BAXTER as THE RETURN OF THE CISCO KID

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
THE OLNEYS
present
Ten Stage Successes
Among these are
THE EMPEROR JONES, by Eugene O'Neill—with Paul Robeson
SPRING MEETING, by M. J. Farrell and John Perry—with Gladys Cooper and Philip Merivale.
PERFECT ALIBI, by A. A. Milne—with Peggy Conklin and A. P. Kaye.
A New Play Each Week
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at the
RIDGEWAY THEATRE
WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.
Every Evening Except Sunday
Box Office—Telephone W. P. 8089
Tickets $1.10, $1.65 and $2.20

NEW YORK CITY
YOUNG Mr. LINCOLN
with HENRY FONDA Directed by John Ford
★ GALA REVUE ON THE STAGE ★
Any Day 25c 1 to Any Seat 1 p.m. ROXY 7th Av. bet. 50th Sts.
The Theatre Guild presents Philip Barry's
THE PHILADELPHIA STORY
KATHARINE HEPBURN
VAN HEFLIN JOSEPH COTTEN
NICHOLAS JOY SHIRLEY BOOTH
SHUBERT Thea., West 44 St. AIR-COOLED
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURSDAY, SATURDAY, 2:40
Mail orders until Aug. 26—361 Seats $1.10

Plays and Players

Odets in Maine

Clifford Odets arrived at the Skowhegan, Maine, headquarters of the Lakewood Players over the week end and is at work on his play, "The Silent Partner," which the Group Theater is to put into rehearsal in a month or so. Miss Fay Wray, the movie actress, has joined the Lakewood company for a few weeks, following Sylvia Field, who has appeared in four plays. Miss Wray will be cast for "The Devil's Disciple," opening June 26.

Montgomery for Marblehead

The North Shore Players at Marblehead have arranged for Douglass Montgomery of the movies to appear in "Autumn Crocus" during the week of July 31. For the week of Aug. 7, which is Marblehead's race week, the play will be "The Streets of New York."

"I miss you"

Three simple words ::: three words so full of meaning.

When you're lonely ::: when the one you miss is miles away . . . cheer up. The telephone's close at hand. Long distance laughs at miles . . . brings people together quickly ::: costs far less indeed than you'd expect.

TYPICAL OUT-OF-TOWN RATES★ BETWEEN BOSTON AND

	Day	Night and Sunday
New York City	.80	.50
Holyoke, Mass.	.65	.35
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1.50	.90
Portland, Me.	.75	.40

★3-minute station-to-station rates

A small Federal Tax applies where the charge is 50c or over.

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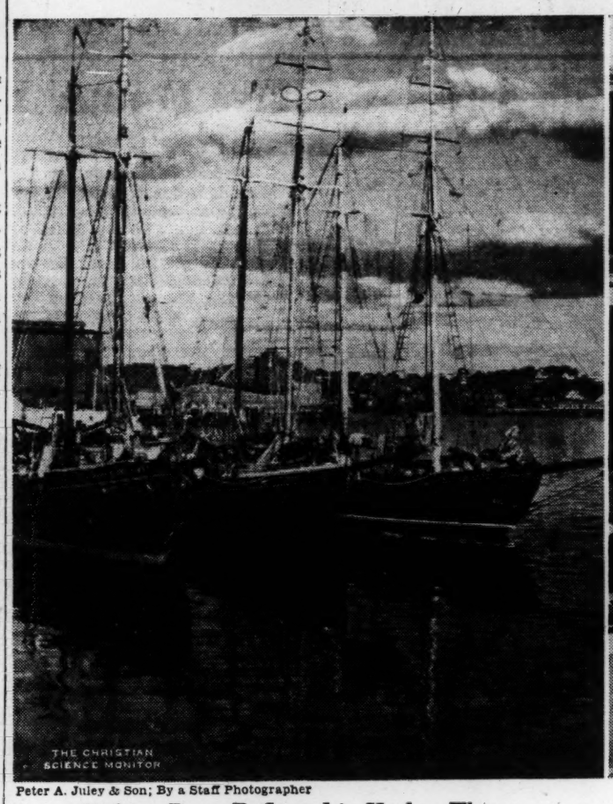

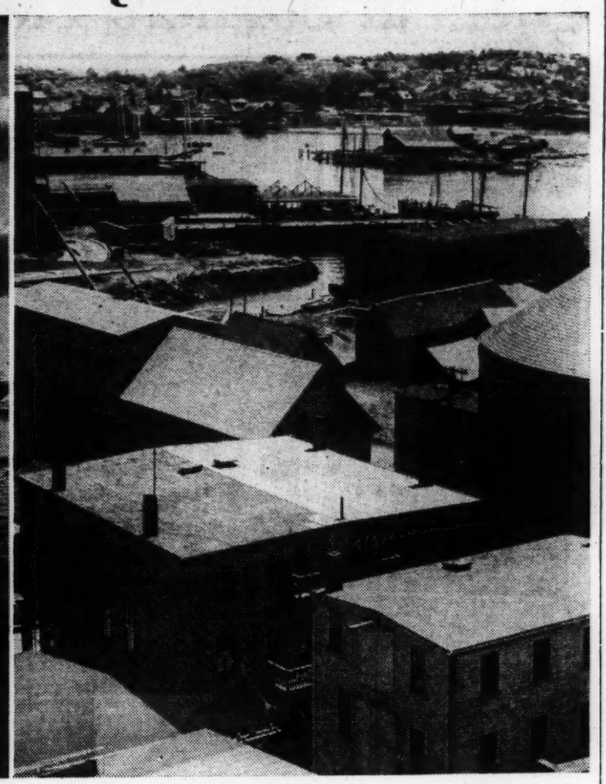

Peter A. Juley & Son; By a Staff Photographer

Fishing Boats Reflected in Harbor Waters
"Pulpits" at end of bowsprits are for swordfish harpooners

Five Pound Island in Gloucester Harbor
In distance of this picture and the other are shores of East Gloucester

Cape Ann's Rocky Shores Rich In Material for Artist's Brush

In Search of New England
Fifth of 18 Articles

GLOUCESTER, Mass.,—While there is no defined extent to the famous North Shore of Massachusetts, Gloucester and Rockport are the farthest communities usually assumed to be included. More accurately, compasswise, this shore runs northeast, so one goes eastward about 20 miles in driving the forty-odd from Boston to the end of Cape Ann. This cape is thought of as a peninsula, and few who go there notice it is actually an island, as Manhattan is, the only highway entering it crossing the tidal Annisquam River by a bridge.

This area is shared by two municipalities, Rockport taking the extreme eastern and wilder section, but to summer visitors all Cape Ann, roughly five miles by eight, is a single natural playground with much variety of aspect, with half a dozen community centers.

As one crosses the salt water of Annisquam River to enter the city proper, he meets Gloucester's stirring reminder of the city's world-wide fame, for Leonard Craske's heroic bronze Fisherman's Memorial stands near the road—a helmsman in oilskins, grasping a ship's wheel and gazing intently seaward.

For close contact with Gloucester fishing craft and picturesque allied activities, the motorist leaves Main Street and follows Rogers Street, which runs along the water front with many branches leading to the docks. There boats may be seen unloading their tons of catches from the fishing grounds or refitting for other trips; fish drying in the sun; nets spread out or wound on great reels; gulls flying about; sail lofts and ice houses, both necessary to the fisherman.

Harbor Views

The harbor extends deep into the land and looking from these docks one may see near the other side, the medley of houses covering Rocky Neck. This section also was once just as busy, crowded with fishing craft and the attendant activities. Now it is the center for interests that in recent years have given Gloucester a second sort of country-wide reputation—as the summer resort of artists, actors, and writers.

They have renovated long old-time dock buildings, as well as shacks and sheds along the shores of this quiet inlet, and have painted their doors and window frames in cheerful colors. Sheds extending along the deep docks are now partitioned off for many small studios, shops and tea rooms, enlivened by striped awnings and flower boxes.

A Little Theater and a Society of Artists are nearby, and two golf courses and swimming beaches are within a mile or two.

Rockport, three miles beyond, also has an artists' colony in renovated houses for fishing gear, and an Art Association, holding summer long exhibitions.

Continuing this Cape Ann circuit of some sixteen miles, at Pigeon Cove village begins the wildest part of the shore, the broad sloping ledges scattered for a mile or more with great, loosened and weathered masses of granite. Residences line the land above the rocks, but there are approaches for walkers, and near Hoop Pole Cove the road runs near easily accessible ledges in the most bold and broken section.

After Lanesville and Bay View comes Annisquam, a delightful summer colony overlooking Ipswich Bay and Annisquam River. Here is another place where a fine bathing beach lines the head of a cove, masses of granite ledges reaching seaward from both ends of the broad sands. Across the harbor, a mile or two away, are sand dunes of Coffins Beach and beyond, delighting artists.

Summer Colony

This westerly side of Cape Ann is quiet compared with the east and north, and salt water flats about Annisquam River are broad and bare at low tide. These give scenic contrasts with the wildness of other sections, and combined with the exciting variety of private landing places of fishermen and their pictorial little houses, give wide diversity of subject for professional or student painting.

Cape Ann has a history that from the very first is associated with fishing, for an English company was formed for the explicit purpose of making a settlement here for that business. So in 1623 Gloucester began its unbroken history of deep sea fishing. Its advance to prosperity is shown by the Judith Sargent House of 1768 on Main Street, in the center of Gloucester, open in summer months. The White-Ellery and Babson Houses are private, respectively of 1704 and 1740, on an extension of Middle Street. Davis-Freeman House, West Gloucester, renovated as a tea room, is oldest of all, dating in late 1600's.

Carl Greenleaf Beede

Sportsman Pilots Start Tour June 21

A vacation air cruise by sportsman pilots, the second annual New England Air Tour, will get under way tomorrow, under the auspices of Yankee Pilot, eastern aviation magazine. More than 60 planes are expected to take part in this 700-mile mass flight of pleasure planes, which under the general chairmanship of Glynne M. Jones, Federal Aeronautics Inspector, will leave Brainard Field, Hartford, Conn., tomorrow.

From Hartford, the cruise leads to Westfield, Mass., White River Junction, Montpelier, and Burlington, Vt. On Friday, the cruise will continue from Burlington to Concord, N. H., and Augusta, Maine, for another overnight stop. On Saturday, the cruise will go along the Maine coast southward to Portland, then to the Boston Airport and the Rhode Island State Airport at Hillsgrove, R. I. On Saturday afternoon the cruise will head back into Massachusetts, to Falmouth and Hyannis airports for a week end of recreation.

Aid for Tunnel By State Is Urged

Representative Hollis M. Gott (R) of Arlington, Vice-Chairman of a special commission which studied the operations of the East Boston Tunnel, appeared today before a legislative committee to urge adoption of the commission's recommendation that the State give Boston $100,000 this year and another $100,000 next year to help reduce the tunnel's $400,000 annual deficit.

Mr. Gott urgd that the money be taken from the $1,000,000 increased gasoline tax revenue which is expected this year as a result of increased automobile registration of 27,000 compared with last year.

Legion Auxiliary Elects President

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., June 20 (AP)—The Massachusetts Department American Legion Auxiliary, has just launched a movement to permit granddaughters of veterans to become members.

A resolution urging such a step was adopted at the State convention and submitted to the national organization for action at the coming annual convention.

The State group also endorsed the candidacy of Mrs. Mark W. Murrill of Scituate, a former President, as President of the National organization. Mrs. Jennie C. Collins of Wareham was named State President.

Stations WIXAL-WIXAR

For Wednesday, June 21

(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.73mc-25.6m)

8:00 p. m.—"L'Heure Symphonique": Haydn's "Surprise Symphony."
9:00 p. m.—Informal Chats About Poetry: Lloyd Haberly.

The Monitor's Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
5:00	Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra	Network speaker	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	Boston Hour	NBC Salon Orchestra	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	Children's program
5:30	Piano soloist	League Mandate in Palestine. M. MacDonald	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sports reports
5:45	Street interviews		"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; forecast	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	Sports comment	Dinner Concert	Italian radio review
6:30	Sport comment	Stuff Smith's Orch.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport reports
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas	Kiwanis Quartet	News Service	Sport reports
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News comment	Dinner dance music
7:15	Hollywood comment	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	"Quicksilver"; quiz	Elliott Roosevelt	News Service
7:30	Helen Menken in "Second Husband"	"Name Three"; Fred Cole's quiz show	Dramatized news; "G-Men in Action"	"The Green Hornet"; "The Green Hornet"	Stan Brown's Orch. Military Digest
7:45					
8:00	"Big Town"; Edward G. Robinson	"The Inside Story"; drama; interviews	Johnny Green's Orch.; dramatic sketch	Sport program	Madison Singers
8:15	Dick Powell and company; music	"Information, Please"; questions and answers	"For Men Only"; George Jessel; interviews	Sport program; violinist; concert orchestra	"Coral Islanders"; Herb Jeffrey, songs; WMEX Camera Club
8:30					
8:45					
9:00	"We the People"	Robert Benchley; Artie Shaw's Orchestra	Frank Crumit; Julia Sanderson; quiz	Recorded talks; Edwin C. Hill	Variety Hour
9:15	"We the People"	Dramatic program	"Fibber McGee and Molly"; comedy	"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:30	Benny Goodman's Orchestra; guest	Dramatic program		"Success Session"	Variety Hour
9:45					
10:00	Hal Kemp's Orch.; trio; sketch	"If I Had the Chance"; network interviews	Bob Hope and Company; S. Ennis's Orchestra	"Busman's Holiday"; with Carl Van Doren	"Dance Parade"
10:15					Lyle Stanton's Orch.
10:30	Doris Rhodes, songs	Charlie Barnet's Orch	"Uncle Walter's Dog House"; drama; music	Mauretania relay; T. Fiorito's Orch.	News Service
10:45	"Viewpoints"	Charlie Barnet's Orch			Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:00	Forecast; news	News; scores; weather	News Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Stan Brown's Orchestra
11:15	Sports; music	Kiwanis speaker	Weather Service	Tommy Tucker's Orch.	Bert Hersch's Orchestra
11:30	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Noble Sissie's Orch.	Griff William's Orch	Joe Green's Orchestra
11:45	C. Calloway's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Noble Sissie's Orch.	Griff William's Orch	News Service

Wednesday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News; 'Morning Review'	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	Top o' the Morning	Hillbilly trio	News comment	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Popular music	"Musical Clock"	"George and Dixie"	News Service	
7:45	News Service	News; weather	"Good Morning"	"Morning Watch"	
8:00	Forecasts; music	"Musical Clock"	News Service	"Eight Bells"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:15	"Caroline Cabot"	"Musical Clock"	Local news; weather	"Musical Almanac"	"Five Star Flashes"
8:30	"Musical Rec"	"Swing Serenade"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
8:45	Popular music	"The Woman Buys"	"Musical Roundup"	Jacobson's Rhythm	"Five Star Flashes"
9:00	"Food Magician"	News; talk	"Variations"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Piano Lessons"
9:15	"About Us"	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Studio speaker
9:30	Bill Elliot, songs	"Breakfast Club"	"Singing Strings"	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Songs of Italy"
9:45	Bachelor's Children	"Gospel Singer"	"Julia Blake"; sketch	Studio speaker	"Songs of Italy"
10:00	"Kitty Kelly"; sk.	"Home Forum"	"Central City"; sketch	"Musical Early Edition"	Scandinavian Melodies
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Jane Arden"	"John's Other Wife"	Poetry and organ	Scandinavian Melodies
10:30	R. Carhart, Songs	Jack Berch, songs	"Just Plain Bill"	Kiwanis Convention: talk, W. J. Cameron	"Shopping With You"
10:45	Albert Warner	"Song Shoppers"	"Woman in White"; sk.		"Shopping With You"
11:00	Hollywood talk	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"David Harum"; sketch	Ruth Moss Interview	Angus Ross, songs
11:15	Scattergood Baines	"Vic and Sade"	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Hillbilly music	Concert pianist
11:30	'Big Sister'; sketch	Weather; music	"Young Widder Brown"	Musical calisthenics	Cooking School
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Talk, Rev. Stidger	"Road of Life"; sketch	Highlights, Halftones	News Service
12:00	Commentator	News; Noonday Review	"The Carters"; sketch	News Service	"Italian Airs"
12:15	Noonday James'; sk.	Noonday Review; stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Italian program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and Home Hour; Walter	"Singin' Sam"	Italian music program	Sports; weather; tides
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"		"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	Evelyn Cornett, soprano
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Orchestra	News Service	Women's Club News	"The Monitor News"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	Your Farm Reporter	"Don Artiste," pianist	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	"Road of Life"	"The Rambler"	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Vacation Varieties"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:45	"This Day Is Ours"	Phil Brito, songs	Marjorie Mills Hour	"Voice of Experience"	"Classical Album"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	Network program	"Betty and Bob"	Sport reports	"Classical Album"
2:15	Dramatic sketch	Network program	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport comment	"Classical Album"
2:30	"Your Family"	Paul Laval's Orchestra	"Valiant Lady"; sketch	"Accordiana"	"Classical Album"
2:45	"Girl Marries"	Paul Laval's Orchestra	Hymns of All Churches	Sport comment	News Service
3:00	News Service	"Four of Us"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sports reports
3:15	U. S. Navy Band	Emma Redell, soprano with NBC concert Or.	"Ma Perkins"; sketch		Sports reports
3:30	"Swing Serenade"		Peper Young's Family	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sports reports
3:45	Greenfiend Choir	Weather; news	"Guiding Light"; sketch		Sports reports
4:00	Console Service	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk.	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sports reports
4:15	C. Hector's Orchestra: vocalist	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial		Sports reports
4:30		Club Matinee: variety	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	Boston Red Sox - St. Louis baseball game	Sports reports
4:45	"Bluegrass" music	Club Matinee; news	"Midstream"; sketch		Sports reports
5:00	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	American Library Assn.	Sport reports	"Comic Page Club"
5:15	The Boston Hour	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Ireene Wicker, songs	Sport reports	"White Brigade"
5:30	'You Want to Be	Serenade	"Billy and Betty"	Sport reports	Sport reports
5:45	Interviews	Dance Interlude	"Little Orphan Annie"	Sport comment	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin Hill	News; weather	News Service	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:15	"Howie Wing"; sk.	Fred Hoey; music	"Sports Roundup"	Dinner Concert	Italian Radio Review
6:30	Sports comment	Maurice Spitalny's Or.	"Bandstand"	Sport reports	Sport comment
6:45	Speaker; music	Lowell Thomas, news	"Buck Rogers"; sketch	News Service	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orch.	News commentator	Dinner Dance Music
7:15	"Lum and Abner"	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	Richard Himber's Orch.	Mickey Albert's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Ask-It Basket"; questions; answers	"Revelers"; quartet	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	Stan Brown's Orchestra
7:45		Benny Goodman's Orch.	"Names in the News"		Harper's Varieties
8:00	"Gang Busters"; dramatic sketch	"Midweek Function"; swing recordings	"One Man's Family"; dramatic sketch	Sport comment	Federal Housing talks
8:15				Sport comment	"Four Tones"
8:30	Paul Whiteman's Orchestra; guests.	"Hobby Lobby"; Dave Elman, interviews	Tommy Dorsey's Orch.; vocalists	"Good Citizenship"; Kiwanis speakers	The Argentines; orch. Russell Brown, songs
8:45					
9:00	Theater; Alexander Woollcott, "Town Crier"; vocalists; orchestra	"Horse & Buggy Days"; variety program	"Town Hall Tonight," with Fred Allen and Company; interview; P. Van Steeden's Orch.	Mickey Albert's Orch. Edwin S. Hill	"Classical Album"
9:15		"Idea Mart"; variety program		"Music by Faith"; soloists; Faith's Orchestra	"Classical Album"
9:30					"Classical Album"
9:45					"Classical Album"
10:00	"It Can Be Done"; Edgar A. Guest. R. Carhart, Songs. Albert Warner	Roy Shield's Orchestra Roy Shield's Orchestra Mark Sullivan; Jay Franklin, comment	Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge Kay Kyser's College of Musical Knowledge	Foreign News Comment. Steve Leonard's Orch. N "The Music Counter"; Harold Stokes' Orches-	Elias Breeskin's Orch. Dance Orchestra News Service Stan Brown's Orchestra
10:15					
10:30					
10:45					
11:00	Forecasts; news	News; weather	News Service	tra; vocalists	Stan Brown's Orchestra.
11:15	Sports; music	"The Music You Want"	Weather Service	Freddy Martin's Orch.	The Majestics; orchestra
11:30	Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	Billy MacDonald's Orch.
11:45	Jan Garber's Orch.	"The Music You Want"	Vincent Lopez' Orch.	Woody Herman's Orch.	News Service

After Four Years—All This And More for Harvard 'Men'

The Week at Harvard

By H. Sydney Hayward

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

This is indeed THE week at Harvard. No other time of the academic year begins to compare with the huge assortment of festivities formal and informal, scholastic and social, by alumni and graduating seniors that make this week the spectacle it is. This week indeed sees Harvard at its mightiest and grandest. Such facts are included in the news accounts of the day-to-day proceedings.

But beneath all this spectacle and glitter, however, there is a human side to Harvard—the side of those who take part in the multitudinous ceremonies. And it is this neglected side which the writer wishes to take the liberty of presenting here.

First Looks

Let us begin a little before the first big event of the week—say, 15 minutes before the Baccalaureate Service which was held late Sunday afternoon. In hundreds of rooms scattered throughout the College, some 850 young men of the graduating class were engaged in dressing. The booming bell of Memorial Church was bidding them to assemble for President Conant's Baccalaureate Sermon. But the 850 Seniors were already experiencing a new thrill. In hundreds of mirrors in their various rooms, they saw themselves for the first time in academic garb. They had donned their black, braided gowns and their tasseled caps. And as they gazed at themselves, their chests may have swelled a bit. After all, this was the beginning of the end of four years of study.

The past four years, and the things they had done, may have flashed through their thoughts in that moment—the first encounter with a college examination in the fall of their freshman year; making that varsity team or joining that club in their sophomore year; the joyous Yale football game in their junior year, when the Crimson won after several gloomy seasons; and this past year as seniors—writing a thesis, comprehensive examinations, final classes, final Yard concerts, water fights in the long evenings. All this so much to remember now.

But—the bell continues to toll its assembly call. So the 850, singly or in groups of College friends, go to the Yard to form into a long, be-gowned procession. Two by two it circles past the old freshman dormitories where they once lived, past the old trees where lurk the squirrels and pigeons who see class after class thus march by, past proud parents and girl friends, past the statue of John Harvard where the cap is doffed. And then silently into the splendid simplicity of Memorial Church, where the quiet voice of Harvard's President gives final words of advice.

Peak after Peak

Thus one event. But the week is full of such scheduled activities. To the public it all must seem like some vast pageantry. But to the seniors? To them it is not so. To them it is a week of sudden peaks of joviality and solemnity. Last night, for instance, they went to their senior dance in Lowell House. It was the swan-song of their dances at Harvard—big, gay, noisy, colorful, it must have seemed to an outsider. But not so to seniors. It was rather tinged with a bit of sadness. Never again, they realized, would they dance as undergraduates, never again know that peculiar camaraderie which so fills the air when college boys relax from their studies.

And so with the rest of this week's high spots. Tomorrow the 850 will join in the Class Day exercises. They can look forward to the annual confetti battle in the stadium, and the fun at the Yale baseball game. But they also look forward even further to Thursday when to them Dr. Conant will say: "I now pronounce you Bachelors of Arts and Bachelors of Science."

In that instant they will be boys and students no longer. Harvard, they know, will then have made them alumni—ah, and men.

Williams Manor Fire Quiz

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CRANSTON, R. I., June 20—Daniel J. Young, Chief of the Cranston Fire Department, testified today before State Fire Marshal John E. Baird that loss of lives and the injuries resulting from the $200,000 fire at the Roger Williams Manor early Sunday morning could have been averted if sufficient men had been available to answer the alarm.

Three persons perished in the fire and 40 others of the 90 who lived at the Manor are in hospitals under care.

Chief Young testified that only nine men answered the call on the three pieces of appartus. When they arrived men and women were standing in windows calling to be saved but the man power was only sufficient to hoist one ladder. He further stated that life nets were on the hook and ladder, but because it took 15 men to handle one they couldn't be used.

The inquest will be continued this week. The cause of the fire has not been determined.

Blue prints of the architect's plans, made public by Haigis Najarian, the original builder, disclose that there were no brick partitions above the basement. Building inspector Adolph O. Kurze said that although the structure was built according to building laws existing at that time, it would be illegal to construct a similar apartment building today.

Fire Chiefs to Visit Manor Ruins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PROVIDENCE, R. I., June 20—Seventeenth annual convention of New England Association of Fire Chiefs curtailed most of its program for this afternoon, in order that the fire fighters might visit the ruins of the Roger Williams Manor in Cranston and learn the causes for the blaze in which early Sunday morning three persons perished and the injured totaled more than a score.

The purpose of the visit, not decided upon until the opening of the convention this morning, is for the purpose, Chief Thomas Cotter of the Providence Department said, of preventing similar happenings in other cities of New England. Special attention will be paid to construction, especially where the non-fireproof exits were provided.

The delegates have also been invited to attend the State investigation being conducted by Fire Marshal John E. Baird at the Cranston police headquarters. It is expected that at this inquiry the cause of the blaze, which thus far has been unknown, will be determined after the 40 occupants of the manor who survived are questioned.

Balloon to Carry Vacation for Two

A week's free vacation for two persons at some of the leading hotels in the White Mountains of New Hampshire will float off the top of Mt. Washington Thursday afternoon when 200 balloons will be released from the summit of New England's highest peak.

Directors and officers of the New England Council, President E. S. French of the Boston and Maine and Maine Central Railroads, and other railroad officials, together with officers of the White Mountain Region Association will turn "balloon men" for a time to take part in a ceremony which will be a part of the inaugural trip of "The Mountaineer," new streamlined train service between Boston and the White Mountains.

The Association will award a week's vacation to the person who returns before July 1 the balloon found at the point most distant from Mt. Washington.

Senator W. S. Truman of Missouri will be among the 100 guests who will leave the North Station on board the streamlined train, on an official inaugural run of the new train service, prior to its regular public run beginning Friday afternoon.

'The Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, June 21

1:00	WORL	920kc
1:00	WMEX	1500kc
	Shortwave	
3:30	W1XAL	11.79mc
3:30	W1XAR	15.13mc
6:00	W1XAL	11.79mc
6:00	W1XAR	15.13mc

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A Tuesday and Saturday Education Page

Helping Young People Solve Job Problems While in School

Besides Offering Further Free Training Los Angeles Helps Pupil Tackle Problem Himself

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Los Angeles

Help young people with their employment problems while they are still in school. Then they themselves will have helped answer the question: After graduation, what?

This, in brief, is the conviction of Henry Otto Dyck, whom the Los Angeles School Board have recently released from his duties as principal of Alexander Hamilton High School to work out an employment program for youth. Mr. Dyck has also been principal of Metropolitan High School, where he administered one of the Board's most direct efforts to solve the after-graduation problem. His experience convinced him that the way to find its solution was to begin with young people who have part-time jobs while still in school. He would help them keep and improve their part-time work, so that by their own progress as employees they would be fitted for adult living.

To Be Successful Where They Are

"My idea is very simple," said Mr. Dyck. "It is merely to help young people to be successful where they are."

Mr. Dyck pointed out to me that if the Los Angeles high school graduate finds that he needs further equipment, there are three opportunities made available to him by the city schools. If he holds a job, he may attend night school. If he wants intensive training in one of the trades or in commercial work, he may enroll at Metropolitan High School or at Frank Wiggins Trade School. For further cultural education, he may enter City College for the junior college course. But Mr. Dyck is convinced that more can be done for such a one before he finishes high school.

After only a short time in this new work, Mr. Dyck has gathered some important facts. One is his discovery of the large proportion of high school students who are profitably employed. In one school, there were seven hundred such, in another, three hundred. Some were selling papers, acting as mothers' helpers, doing gardening, and so on. Little jobs theirs may be, but they can be stepping stones to larger fields of usefulness. For instance, the newsboy who knows his customers, remembers to which one goes a certain edition, learns to call his regular purchasers by name, has already gained a point in business acumen which can help insure him against unemployment.

To the One Who Is Ready

"Then you do not feel," I asked Mr. Dyck, "that social pressure is altogether accountable for the belief that jobs are hard for young people to find? You feel that opportunity comes to the one ready for it?"

"Decidedly," was the answer. Mr. Dyck admitted that there could be many opinions on this, but he felt certain that the best chances come to those who know something about serving others' interests.

Forty years ago, a man who had completed the eighth grade was in demand because of his education. Now, neither a high school nor a college diploma warrants anyone in feeling that his services are needed. So Mr. Dyck concludes that here is a challenge to educators to recast their programs in molds of modern living and its needs. Something has got to be done further to relate living and learning, and the Los Angeles Board of Education has given Mr. Dyck carte blanche to work out a program because it believes in his approach to the problem. Already the various high schools are inviting him to meet with the pupils, to discuss their vocational needs with them, and to help them in establishing relationships with prospective employers. When I talked with him, he was on his way to speak to a mother's group on what would befall their sons upon graduation.

Converging Viewpoints

"Is the scheme being proposed for adoption in St. Louis another answer to this question?" I asked him, referring to the plan for extending public schooling through the fourteenth year.

"No doubt," he replied. "Pasadena has already adopted such a plan. The point is that every community has its own approach to this problem in the light of its local need."

There ought to be no bridge between the merely academic viewpoint of school years and the practical viewpoint of mature responsibility. Long before graduation, these viewpoints ought to have converged. Mr. Dyck thinks they will have for the pupil who has learned how to earn before he graduates. If the schools recognize this necessity as a possibility, they will have answered the question: After graduation, what?

Kimmis Hartley Hendrick

For Merchant Marine

Washington

To meet a need for ship designers and inspectors arising out of the United States Maritime Commission's program for the construction of 500 merchant vessels for the American Merchant Marine, a course in Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering will be given in the 1939 Summer Sessions of The George Washington University.

The course will be under the direction of Dr. Arthur F. Johnson, Professor of Mechanical Engineering in the University's School of Engineering.

Lessons on Modern Seagoing

Lectures and problems on modern seagoing steam and diesel-powered cargo and passenger vessels will be based on detailed plans, specifications, and performance data furnished by the Commission, which requested scheduling of the course. Items covered will include the arrangements, lines, structure, machinery and equipment as affected by Government Laws and Regulations, American Bureau of Shipping Rules, Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation, economic factors, technical considerations, shipyard and operating practices. Trips to near-by shipyards will be a part of the course.

If interest in the work warrants, advanced courses in the field will be added by the School of Engineering during the regular session. A preliminary survey has indicated that some 350 engineers are interested in taking the course. Many are college graduates. Some, who are mature men with practical shop or drafting experience but without college training, will be admitted to the course on a no-credit basis.

The class will meet from 5 until 7 p. m. daily, Monday through Thursday, from June 19 to August 18. The course carries five semester-hour credits.

By One Who Has Had Experience

Professor Johnson, who will give the course, is a graduate of Webb Institute of Naval Architecture and also holds the degrees of M. E. from The George Washington University and Ph.D from the University of Michigan. From 1911 to 1921 he was engaged in the design and construction of vessels, and since then has been in constant touch with the field. During the World War he was Assistant Marine Superintendent of the United States Army Transport Service. An engineer of unusual practical experience as well as academic training, Professor Johnson served an apprenticeship as a mechanic and went to sea in the engine room.

Heard by Our Graduates

"Even if you do not get or create a job within the next six months, you can keep growing. A person grows by reading about something he did not know before (not by reading over and over what he already knows). He grows by meeting, talking and working with capable people different from himself. He grows by giving service to community causes. You can do these things even though you may not have a job right away. Whatever happens, direct your planning, your efforts, your worship towards definite growth."

—President Laurens Hickok Seelye of St. Lawrence University in his Baccalaureate sermon to his own students.

* * *

"It is a new world we live in, and one of boundless possibilities. None of you has the slightest reason to fear that all the world's pioneering work has been done. None of you need think that those who now occupy the stage have finished the drama of world progress, have played all the parts, spoken all the lines, and left you only the chance to imitate and repeat their performance."

—David Sarnoff, President, Radio Corporation of America, at the Commencement exercises of Suffolk University.

* * *

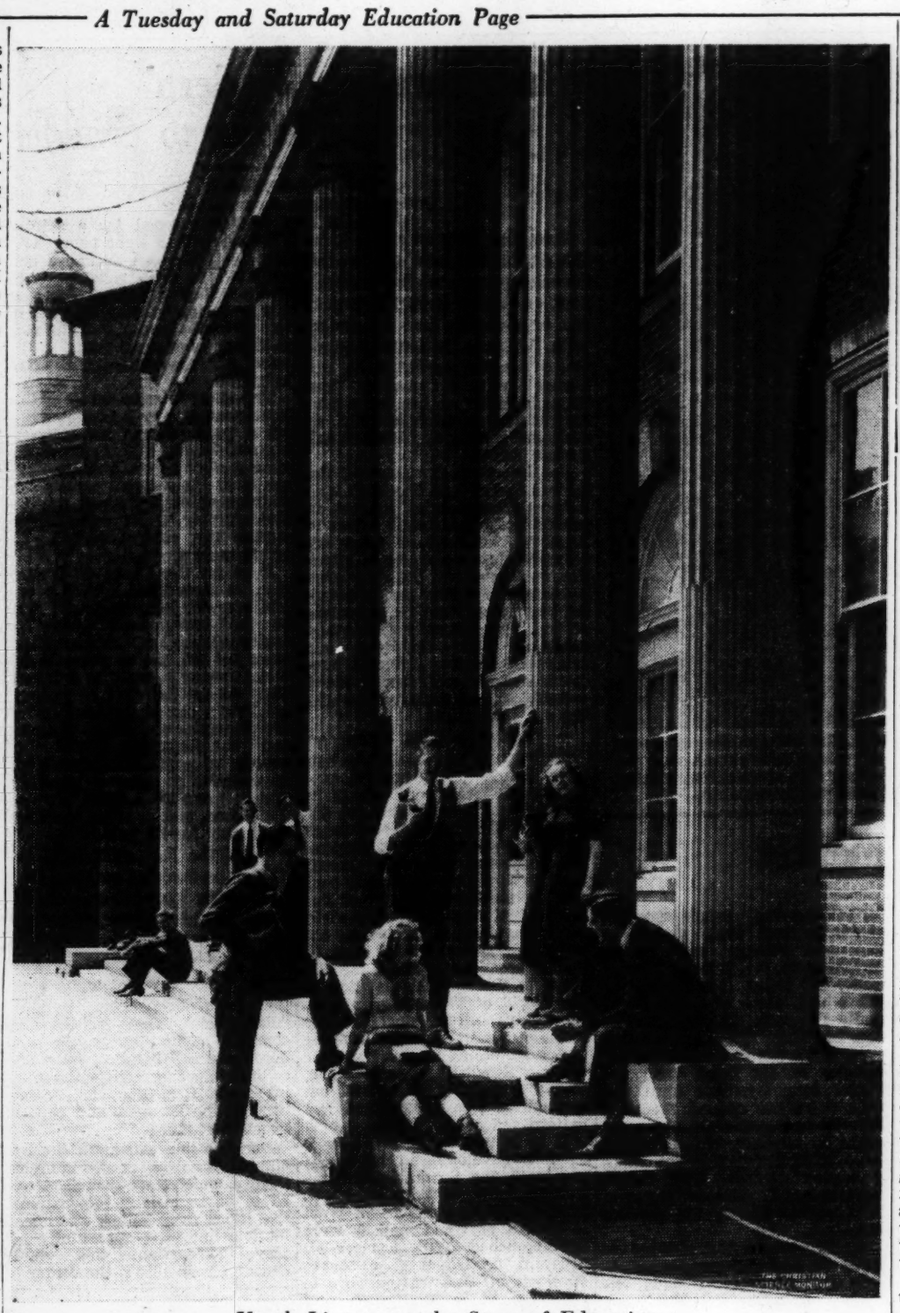
"The obvious purpose of education is to clarify thought and dispel ignorance. One mission you have besides earning a living and getting some joy out of life is to battle eternally against confused thinking. There is large and constant employment in this field for all of your spare time."

—Herbert Hoover to the graduating class of Earlham College.

* * *

"Each of us must educate himself if he is to be educated at all. And in the process of real education there is no substitute for concentration, self-discipline and hard work. If we are to educate ourselves sufficiently to achieve any fame we must pay the price. Like other valuable things, education must be paid for. It cannot be had for nothing. No royal road leads to it. French or astronomy or philosophy in ten easy lessons is likely to be worth even less than we pay for it."

—President F. D. Farrell of Kansas State College to the graduating class of Utah State Agricultural College.



Youth Lingers on the Steps of Education

Some two and a half million boys and girls in the United States will bounce from classrooms into adult life this year. Job chances for them are said to be better than last year, but worse than 1937. Educators however are on the whole awake to the situation, and considering the vastness of the problem much is being done to help graduates to tackle their employment needs intelligently. Some of the youngsters like those who are seen lingering on the steps of this beautiful Winthrop High School in Cincinnati will be going on to state, city, or privately endowed colleges. Some will be jobless for two years. Some will land any sort of job they can, and work into other fields later. A few will actually make new jobs. Far more will go into manual labor than at present wish to, for only 30 per cent of the country's jobs fall in the white collar class. Class of 1939, Bon Voyage!

Married Women Teaching

A Call to Teachers—Men and Women—to Be More Aware

Just now the subject of married women working outside the home is confusing people's thinking and inciting them to injustice. For instance, in Springfield, Mass., as a repercussion from Boston, we have been feeling the strong movement to drive women back to economic dependence. In fact, recently in the Legislature there have been five bills introduced against their working. In my own efforts to help through the Teachers Union and the High School Women's Club, I have become thoroughly convinced of the insidious implication of this attempt to undermine the position of women as citizens. Those in our system who have husbands also teaching have been subjected to the Means Test; I know some who, in order to resist pressure to make them resign, have had to lay bare their financial obligations.

It is discouraging when we remember the struggle to acquire our present legal status. It took years of thought and action to gain a higher education, a chance to prepare for a profession, and the freedom to work at it even though we have never reached equal pay or an equal consideration for appointment to the higher positions. Now that we are attacked from another side, we must make plain the source of this prejudice. Whatever the rationalization, "positions are scarce," "The young girl has no chance," "woman's place is in the home," "taxpayers object to husband and wife on the city pay roll," we know that what motivates this intolerance is the desire through economic dependence to control the free expression of woman's ideas. It is a form of domination hard to resist. Much tyranny takes this guise of protection. As a recent letter to a Springfield paper quaintly expresses it: "Wherever married women are allowed to work there is always hardships put on the single girls, as first, the married woman can sport more clothes, second, she can be free, or feel free, to say or act towards men differently than single girls can."

Wrong for Anyone Who Doesn't Need Money

If it is wrong for a married woman to teach when her husband is working, it is equally wrong for anyone else who does not need the money. Who is to decide the standard of needs? . . .

It is undeniable that forcing women back into the nursery is a fascist principle. . . .

Besides, this practice is contrary to the traditional credit system. The married teachers have served well. No one complains of their faithfulness and the quality of their work, but how are they rewarded? By being discarded. Teachers should be chosen for their ability to educate, and those that do that best should be retained regardless of marital status; consequently, justice requires that they be given consideration, and intelligence dictates that people do not yield to the mass hysteria caused by unemployment.

In fact, the Fourteenth Amendment definitely states the illegality of abridging the privileges of citizens and of denying them equal protection of the law. Now to prevent married women from teaching is abrogating their privilege to work. Again, when this right is taken from only one group (married women), they are denied equal protection of the law. So that legally, as well as socially and morally, such action is unsound.

In this connection it is illuminating to see how foreign countries have settled the question. The Swedish Government's report on women in gainful employment cites that in Denmark, Finland, France, Yugoslavia, Norway, and Rumania there are no restrictions on married women in public service. Although our school boards and legislators would hesitate to place restrictions on the employment of religious or racial groups, they feel free to hamper women in their efforts to support themselves.

Should Be Guarded

This restrictive tendency is extremely dangerous because it leads to further infringement of individual rights. Unmarried women will receive the next broadside. We should clearly understand that in times of economic stress individual rights should be jealously guarded. We in Springfield have been told, "In a period like this, which we may call an emergency, you teachers should not stand on your rights." However, these rights are the bulwark of our democratic system. If they are lost, we are likely to find democratic ideals replaced by fascism. . . . If there is any meaning to the word "democracy," citizens should be granted their full civil liberty without discrimination because of sex or marital status.

—Robenia Anthony in the April, 1939, American Teacher.

Pupils Practice Being College Students

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Cincinnati, Ohio

There was no demand on the part of the University of Cincinnati to "show me first your penny," when it offered samples of its wares to high school juniors and seniors; and indeed the boys and girls were far from being "Simple Simons." In fact, the samplers who attended a series of weekly lecture-classes at the University, were honor students from their schools.

Each Saturday morning, for an eight-week period, the visitors have assembled in one of the University's halls to hear professors discuss mathematics and physical science. From a talk on light and color by Isay Balinkin, instructor in physics, to one on "What Makes It Fly," delivered by Prof. Bradley Jones in the department of aeronautics, the students have been taken on a hurried, but wide tour of learning.

The plan was organized five years ago by S. B. Arenson, professor of inorganic chemistry in the College of Engineering and Commerce, and has been held under his direction ever since. Speakers and subjects alternate from year to year, so that juniors attending one season hear a different series if they qualify for the next.

Dr. Arenson did not organize the series to promote enrollment, but to merely tempt high school youth into the field of higher education. Nothing is done to influence students in the choice of college. No follow-up is made, and no record is kept as to how many of the boys and girls eventually pick the University of Cincinnati as their alma mater.

Selection is effected through the principals of the schools. The University writes to high schools within 30 miles asking them to recommend the junior and senior boys and girls who stand among the upper ten per cent in mathematics, geology, physics and chemistry. Those certified as eligible then receive complimentary tickets to the series.

Attendance in the first year was only a few hundred, while the attendance this year was about 1,000 out of the 1,200 invited. The lectures are fairly non-technical, but no attempt is made to popularize them sensationally. Wherever possible, however, unusual types of demonstration are given by the speaker and his laboratory assistants.

Must It Be a White-Collar Job?

The Youth Round Table
Meets Every Tuesday

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

We asked you to discuss job attitudes and experiences, and we are glad that some of you have responded. May we hear from more of you? It is said that 40 per cent of this year's graduates are after white-collar jobs and that in the entire United States (both figures are for the U. S. A.) only 30 per cent of the jobs are white-collar. What is the answer? And how do you feel about the type of work you count worth doing, anyway?—Chairman.

* * *

Indiana

Dear Chairman:

The discussion of the types of work befitting educated young people has been very interesting, and I would like to add my conviction based on experience that industrial labor should be added to the list.

After completing part of my college course, I worked for a while in the type of white-collar job many graduates feel the only worth-while kind. A few months later an opportunity came to transfer to my present employment in a large factory.

The widespread reluctance to enter industrial work seems to be based on the starting jobs. It must be admitted that the majority of these do not make much use of an educated person's capabilities. However, in my factory at least, a few months in such a capacity oftener than not leads the college man or brilliant high school graduate into better openings with real chances to show what he can do and win further advancements.

Industrial work can offer—at least to a limited number—as profitable and interesting careers as do the so-called "white-collar" vocations. There are man-production executive positions, for instance, which employers would gladly fill with young college men if the latter were willing to spend an apprenticeship balancing their theoretical knowledge with practical experience and proving themselves to be "boss" calibre.

Maybe you're wondering, don't the factories hire engineering graduates, and surely they don't have much difficulty obtaining them. However, the engineering departments are only a small fraction of the forces, and this letter has been considering mainly liberal arts college men who majored in such subjects as economics, business administration, or physics.

My regards to all Round Table readers. (Mr.) H. B.

* * *

Paging Our Dancers
New York

Dear Friends:

I have long been interested in the Youth Round Table and would like to become an active member. Dancing and writing are both my hobbies and my work. Concerning the former, I do Mexican, Spanish, Hawaiian, Cuban, and Portuguese folk dances and would like to hear from dancers and Round Tablers in all countries. May I thank this column for many a happy moment?

(Miss) E. J.

* * *

Recommends the Fair
New York

Dear Chairman:

This being my first letter to the Round Table, I wish to express my gratitude for all the splendid letters which have been contributed and are being contributed. I have been a silent member of The Round Table long enough.

I am an engineer and am employed at nationally known technical testing laboratories here in New York City. The work is most interesting and covers the mechanical, electrical, and chemical engineering fields. I am connected with the electrical end; in particular the electrical appliance and electrical instruments department. I received my schooling in engineering in Northeastern University in Boston, just a stone's throw from the Publishing House. I have visited the Publishing House twice and must say that it is a beautiful structure. Both these visits were made before I became acquainted with the Round Table so that I didn't get to visit our chairman, but intend to on my next trip to Boston.

My favorite hobbies are walking, swimming, writing letters, chess, stamp collecting, and now the Youth Round Table. Before having read the Monitor, I didn't have much interest in foreign news. But since having read some foreign news in the Monitor, I have become an enthusiast on the subject of international news and enjoy discussing it. It is good to read the Monitor because of the way in which it presents the news; unbiased and unsensational facts and not opinions.

Since the New York World's Fair is just around the corner, so to speak, I think I should make a few remarks about it. I must say that it is just plain colossal and all the etceteras that word can accommodate. The engineers, architects, designers, builders, and all who had a part in its progress must be commended for such a beautiful display. To me on my first visit, it seemed like a real wonderland in the daytime, but at night it is transformed into a fairyland. To anyone who has the opportunity to come to see it, I'd heartily recommend it.

My sincerest thanks for the Youth Round Table. May it always be full of the usual good news and good cheer. (Mr.) W. W. M.

* * *

We are glad to have Mr. M. mention his work. Do you remember, Round Tablers, that someone suggested once that we share with one another brief descriptions of our work? Let's hear what an electrical engineer in a technical testing laboratory does. And let's hear from many of you. It would be good reading and vocationally helpful, we are sure.

Cheerio . . . Chairman

When You Write to Each Other

When you write for the first time to a Round Table member, you do not, of course, know the full name and address. We don't divulge it, for we think it fair that each Round Tabler have the privilege of giving it out or withholding it. This is for your protection as well as ours.

Having written your letter, put it into an envelope and stamp it. Then put on—in *pencil*, please—the initials and state of the person to whom you are writing it. Send this in another envelope to Chairman of the Youth Round Table, Education Page, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass., enclosing your name and address, or one of the friendly little notes that your Chairman enjoys getting. We will put on the complete name and address and forward the letter.

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A Tuesday Page

Decorative
Arts

Simplicity, refinement, restraint and suitability for purpose, are embodied in light and serviceable chairs, table and bookcase, in the group above, shown in a recent exhibition held by furniture craftsmen in Sweden. Natural qualities of woods and fabrics are given high importance, and the seats of interlaced fabrics are of quiet harmonizing tones, all blending with the surroundings.

What 'Swedish Modern' Means to Swedes

By Alma Luise Olson
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stockholm

Quiet simplicity continues to be the dominating note in Swedish decorative art; and the emphasis now, as always, is on integrity in use of materials and in design. With this goes outstanding qualities of workmanship, to be expected from a country that through centuries has been concentrating on craftsmanship as such, rather than on imitation and surface finish.

For interiors, say some of the leaders in the field, the ideal is to achieve "disappearing" effects. In other words, individual pieces of furniture, hangings or other accessories should not attract attention to themselves, but they must so be used that they form a pleasing background and a harmonious setting. And naturally this is best achieved when architects and craftsmen in the different mediums—wood, wool, flax or metal—combine from the start in working out their plans.

Leading for Ten Years

It is more than a decade now since Sweden first began to capture world interest because of its superior crafts and industrial art. The term "Swedish Modern" seems to have evolved first in England and America, especially among manufacturers who set out to copy and imitate the simplicity of line and in that way to create a style. While the Swedes themselves are not averse to using that term (it figures prominently above the displays in the Swedish pavilion at the World of Tomorrow, in New York City) still they use it mostly to indicate a trend that allows for free adaptations to meet specific needs. "Swedish Modern," then, means something that has not crystallized into a hard and fast pattern.

It is interesting to see how it has been developing in Sweden. It was with the Stockholm exhibition of crafts and industrial art in 1930 that the principles of what is known as functionalism were first launched. With a clear-cut program, the leaders set out first to eliminate all that was outworn in the way of ornamentation and style. For a period the needs of craftsmanship were subordinated to those of industrial art.

A Transition Stage

This was definitely an educational campaign, and the first results were austere. The old argument had been that the ugliness of the industrial age had come about because the machine tried to imitate the crafts. Now the opposite was happening—even the craftsmen forsook some of their own theories and began to copy the machine forms and technique. It was a transition stage.

Fortunately for Sweden, it was not the large manufacturers who took up this new trend of rationalism and functionalism and carried it further. If they had done so, it would inevitably have developed into a "style," much as it has elsewhere. Instead, it found favor among those who work on a small scale and design individual pieces. Consequently, individuality in quality has been preserved, as it never could have been had the trend culminated wholly in mass production.

And so today in Stockholm or other cities you will see small interior decorating shops that specialize on furniture along the modern lines. It is planned mostly for the modest apartment where every foot of space must be preserved. Principles of rational planning have been assimilated, and the earliest austere designs are now tempered by curving lines; by a pleasant combination of woods; by a palm or other plant with decorative foliage; by a dash of color or a delightful softness from woven rug or wall hanging.

One of the accompanying interiors shows an enclosed wall cabinet of dark wood for a skillful blending with a light panel with drop leaf, that can be raised and extended to form a table. With no unnecessary details, there is a warmth in the very contrast of woods, in the long pile of the rug, in the curve of chair backs, in the sense of space without Spartan harshness.

The other interior achieves this same sense of airy lightness, without a trace of anything suggesting cost beyond the means of the most modest purse. But the true spirit of "Swedish Modern" is maintained only through the individual note. This the small-scale worker can sustain, but it gets lost in mass production.

Even for the World of Tomorrow, in New York, Swedish exhibitors who have remained true to the fundamental ideals in craftsmanship and industrial art have not set out to show something new or something different. They do not feel that 10 years is too long a period for assimilating the principles of rational planning and functionalism. With that process of assimilation has come meanwhile a greater sureness, which permits a trace of romanticism, and even an emphasis on beauty for its own sake.

At the New York Fair

Just the Swedish pavilion itself in the New York fair grounds accentuates this phase. The exhibition spaces enclose an open court with playing fountain, terraces, flower beds, a row of white birch for shade. The actual building "disappears." That is, the low structure definitely recedes and becomes a soft blend of walls and ceilings merging with soft curves into roofs. It is functional, as setting and background, and aims to be nothing more.

Perhaps this will mark the beginning of a new era also in architecture, which since 1930 has tended to be so strictly international that it has given fantasy and imagination, but little opportunity for play. Throughout this whole decade of the 1930's, the center of interest has been the apartment building. In Stockholm whole little new "suburbs" have risen on the outskirts of the city, the rows of apartments built around an open space. So the old compact city block has been broken up. The central square or avenue is not a thing of pavements, but an oasis of green trees and grass, of sparkling fountains, of vivid flowers and luxurious foliage.

This, too, is "Swedish Modern"—applied to exteriors. Here also it remains fundamentally true when it does not crystallize into a style, but remains a trend, a principle, that is flexible and adaptable. Such adaptability is not a quality of mass production. This is the essential difference between "Swedish Modern" at its truest in its native setting, in contrast to the adaptations of it abroad, which suggest sheer standardization and stereotyped style.

In the group above, the cabinet is of richly grained mahogany, its shelves and drawers enclosed by plain doors. Its center portion is a folding table of satinwood for writing or games. Chair backs are curved for comfort and covered, yet are light and strong, in appearance and in fact.

At a Furniture Buyers' Market

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Chicago

There are tricks and novelties as usual in the new lines of house furnishings shown at the annual spring market here, but besides seeking to catch the eye, manufacturers appear to be striving as never before to make American homes more comfortable and convenient. The latest creations, as well as traditional pieces, are designed for ease.

The modern American living room, dealers find, may this year incline toward Regency furniture, or toward a new derivative labeled "Contemporary French." Swedish Modern had its debut a few years ago, making the light finishes very popular, but the idea has been capitalized to the limit and is on the wane.

This "Contemporary French" is patterned after that luxurious curved, carved, and gilded type used by aristocracy in the time of Louis XV, but without its inlay, elaborate carvings, and gilt. In the modern form it retains only the contours of the originals, made interesting with striking fabrics in the upholstering.

An abundance of little tables are being turned out every month, to be placed here and there in the modern living room. This desire for them is partly due to informal serving, people needing places to rest their glasses of lemonade during conversation. In this room, too, is the inevitable radio, but today, it is difficult to tell which piece of furniture is really the radio. It might be the dignified little drum table. However, this looks so demure and so antique in its finish that the visitor cannot believe until two little doors are opened revealing the dial and knobs. Or, the radio might be carefully hidden behind those little drawers in the small mahogany cabinet. One manufacturer has 27 different pieces of furniture to encase the modern radio.

Manufacturers are striving to make the bed still more comfortable too. Mattresses, made entirely of rubber, are shown, though a little higher in price. For the first time appears an innerspring mattress with a layer of rubber about one-fourth inch thick just beneath the outside covering.

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Wedgwood Club's May Meeting

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A collector's interest is an ever widening circle, quietly calling one's attention to objects before unnoticed. So the recently installed wall paintings from a Pompeian house in the Boston museum of Fine Arts attracted the members of the Wedgwood Club as illustrations for a lecture on the sources of Wedgwood's designs by Mrs. Charles P. Gorely, Jr., for their May meeting. The Museum furnished examples of designs inspired by nature, by the work of silversmiths' and by ancient art,—the three divisions into which Mrs. Gorely divided her subject for the afternoon.

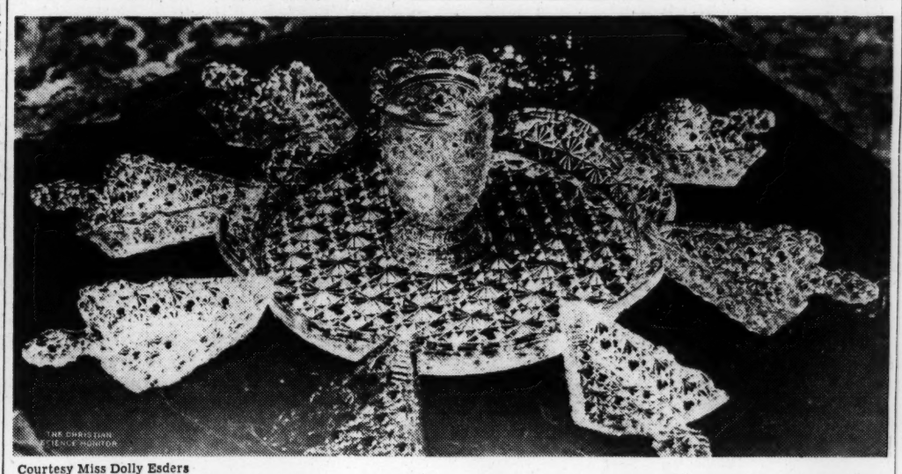
By 1768, Wedgwood had begun the use of classical motives, and achieved fame far beyond that of any contemporaries, for his materials, forms, techniques and for the restraint and fitness of his decorations.

He inspired such faith in his ability that great collectors and connoisseurs shared their collections of gems and vases, engravings and rare books with him. Before the British Museum had acquired the Elgin, Towneley, or Payne Knight collections of Greek sculptures, Wedgwood had made a serious study of the designs on these particular vases and for four years had been sending to London articles inspired by them.

The Museum's gem collection was examined at Mrs. Gorely's lecture with a great deal of interest, for the designs on ancient gems were utilized in many ways by Wedgwood, and at least one from which his artists were permitted to take wax impressions is in the Boston collection. This is the famous Marlborough gem, a Graeco-Roman cameo in sardonyx, of "The Marriage of Cupid and Psyche." The idea of a relief decoration in white on a colored jasper background for which Wedgwood is so well known was inspired by similar ancient cameos. A case of his jasper ware in the museum showed the range of colors, quality of workmanship, and variety of articles in this particular body, developed by Wedgwood as a hobby in 1775.

Particularly interesting was the résumé of great 18th century collectors and connoisseurs by Mrs. Gorely. Under the name of the Dilettante Society, a group of these lovers of the fine arts met on a certain day of each month, to discuss their "finds." The speaker showed a rare print of the group, from Sir Joshua Reynolds' famous conversation piece in which Sir William Hamilton, Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, and other friends of Wedgwood are toasting the success of a vase inspired by an engraving in Sir William's book on Etruscan Art, which lies open on the table before them.

Mabel M. Swan



Courtesy Miss Dolly Esders

Eight small triangular dishes of this ice cream set fit neatly in the fourteen-inch tray, and around the spoon-holder in the center. The dishes are colored in pairs—amber, vaseline, blue and clear crystal, the last matching tray and spoonholder. The pattern is known as Daisy and Button, and the set is said to have been a wedding present about 1880.

A Pressed Glass Ice Cream Set

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Lincoln, Illinois

One of the most popular of the early pressed glass patterns is the Daisy and Button and one of the most rare combinations in this pattern is a brilliant and colorful old-fashioned ice-cream set, now in possession of Miss Dolly Esders, society editor of the Lincoln Evening Courier.

She is collecting "Daisy and Button," building around this attractive ten-piece set, in perfect condition, given her by a resident of Pekin, Ill., who received it about sixty years ago as a wedding gift. When the bride of more than half a century ago received the gift, the donor said, "I am sure you will not have but one wedding gift like this," showing that it was not common at that time.

The set includes eight pie-shaped ice-cream dishes each with a small handle, fitted into a fourteen-inch tray with a spoon holder in the center. The most desired colors are found in this set—a combination almost all collectors seek as a complete range of pressed glassware. The tray, spoonholder, and two of the eight dishes are in clear crystal; the remaining six dishes in pairs of amber, vaseline and a brilliant blue.

The "Daisy and Button" is known to have been produced in the large eastern factories accredited popularly to the Sandwich plant. The range of articles in this pattern is large, popular ones being sauce and relish dishes, toothpick holders shaped like hats and barrels; also shoes, slippers, and boots.

Furniture From Plywood

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

One of the latest achievements in resilient seating, designed by Marcel Breuer, is an amazingly comfortable long chair built from pressed plywood, and skillfully slung for response to every movement. Here is consistent strength and service, combined with appealingly modern simplicity.

Specially worthy of attention is a new dining suite in polished birch and walnut. The lightweight but full-size dining-table is rigidly made, but is resilient enough to adapt itself to uneven floors without rocking. (And after all, there are few floors that are, strictly speaking, really flat.)

Fully fitted with cutlery and trays, and accommodation for plate and linen, is the matching sideboard, designed by Harry Mansell. Here again is capacious storage, planned within compact spacing that is tuned to our practical modern requirements.

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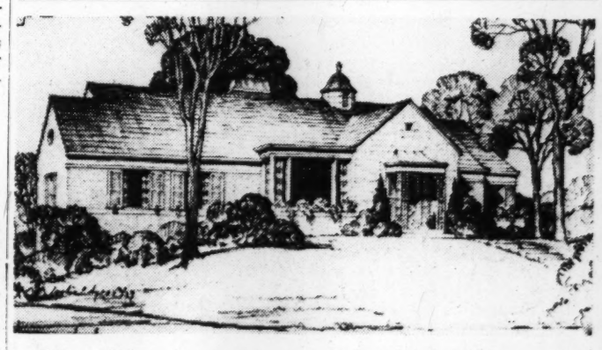
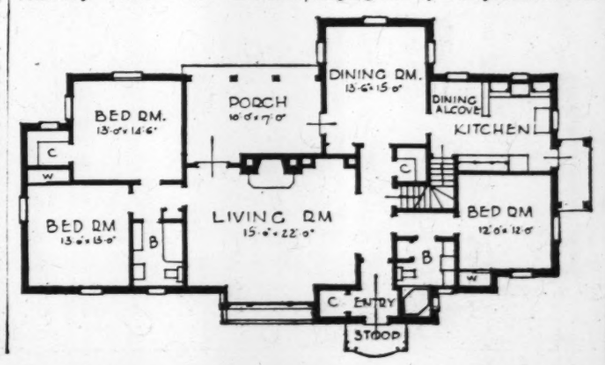


Selected by the Architectural Guild of Indianapolis As the Most Typical House of Indiana

A rambling, ranch-type house with three bedrooms and two baths, was erected as the central attraction of the recent Indianapolis Home Show. This home was designed by architect Frederick W. Wallick, winner of the local Guild competition. Its living room is of generous size, opening on a porch where meals may be served conveniently from the kitchen. There a dining-alcove provides still another eating place—this for least formality. The plan indicates closets at front entrance and for one bedroom, others having less storage quarters called wardrobes. This plan shows little space given to hall passages and stairs. A dormer window or two would allow another room or two on upper floor, for a child or maid. Landscaping was by Schuyler N. Nolan.



Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 450,000
Previous day's sales 344,820
1939 volume to date 103,767,405
1938 volume to date 98,413,158

Market Issues Tilt Forward In Moderate Rally

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—Rallying trends persisted in today's stock market with leaders tacking on fractions to more than a point.

The pace was a trifle faster than yesterday, transfers being at the rate of approximately 450,000 shares. Prices were around the best near the final hour.

The news, generally, was on the side of recovery. Wall Street was notably pleased, but not surprised, at the way the tax revision bill slid through the House and the concensus was the measure would get speedy approval of the Senate.

Less worry over the British-Japanese far eastern row was evident and European markets pointed upward.

Business prospects, on the whole, were to the liking of financial quarters and encouraged some buying of securities, brokers said.

Tilting forward most of the time were U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Chrysler, General Motors, American Telephone, Southern Railway, Westinghouse, Johns-Manville, Kennecott, U. S. Rubber, Cluett Peabody, Douglas Aircraft, United Aircraft, Montgomery Ward and du Pont.

Supported in the curb were Electric Bond & Share, Pantepec, Niles-Bement-Pond and Todd Shipyards.

Bond Prices Higher

Metropolitan New York traction issues, with utilities and rails, headed a rise in the bond market today.

Fairly active trading resulted in rises of three and four points in some of these issues in late afternoon.

Among the most active in the advance were Manhattan Railway 4s, Interborough Rapid Transit 5s and 7s, International Telephone 5s, Commonwealth Edison 3½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, International Paper 5s, Southern Railway 4s, and Southern Pacific 4½s of '68.

U. S. Treasury and foreign government bonds were uneven and in only mild demand.

Wheat Prices Score Gains in Chicago

CHICAGO, June 20 (AP) — The June break in wheat values was halted today, at least temporarily, as prices staged a modest rally, scoring small gains that were held at the final bell.

Buying credited to mills and dealers who felt that a technical recovery was due helped to bolster the market. Some covering by previous "short" sellers also was in evidence. B. W. Snow, crop expert, said preliminary Kansas production estimates may be lowered further because of possible additional abandonment yet to be discounted.

Wheat closed ⅛-½ higher than yesterday, July 70¾, September 71½, and corn was unchanged to ⅜ lower, July 49⅝-¾, September 50⅞-51; oats ¼-⅝ lower.

Foreign Markets

By the Associated Press

LONDON — British gilt-edged bonds got out in front of an advancing stock market today. Turnover was still slim, however, as many traders preferred to await outcome of the Tientsin dispute. Heavy industrial issues shaded downward while others in the industrial group moved quietly ahead. Oils responded to continental demand and most mining issues were well maintained. Trans-Atlantics shifted unevenly.

Paris — Despite small trading, price trends in the Bourse were strongly upward today. Rentes closed 80 centimes higher to 40 down and Bank of France added 75 francs. Fair-sized gains were recorded for Suez Canal, Royal Dutch, Air Liquide and Pechiney.

Liverpool — Wheat futures rallied partially after an early drop to close ¼ to ½ penny lower today. Favorable U. S. crop news attracted selling while late steadiness reflected hedge lifting against sales of actual wheat.

Cotton futures ended 4 points higher to 1 lower. The continued tight spot situation helped offset uneasiness over the delay in U. S. Justice and Commerce Appropria-

Foreign Exchange Rates

By Kidder, Peabody & Co.

12 noon, June 20

Current quotations of foreign exchange compare with the last previous figures as follows:

Sterling:	Europe Today	Last Prev.	Parity
Demond	$4.68⅜	$4.68¼	$8.2397
Cables	4.68⅜	4.68¼	8.2397
France—franc	.0265⅛	.0265	††
Belgium—belga	.1701	.1700	.1695
Switz'l'd—franc	.2255	.2254	§
Italy—lira	.0526¼	.0526¼	.0526
Germany—mark	.4012	.4011	.4033
Holland—guilder	.5312	.5311	§
Sweden—krona	.2411	.2411	.4537
Norway—krone	.2354	.2352	.4537
Denmark—krone	.2091	.2090	.4537
Greece—drachma	.0086¼	.0086¼	.0220
Finland—finm'k	.0207	.0207	.0426
Hungary—pengo	.1970	.1970	.2961
Poland—zloty	.1885	.1885	.1899
Port'gal—escudo	.0427½	.0427½	.0748
Rumania—leu	.0072	.0072	.0101
Yugoslavia—dinar	.0231	.0231	.0298
South America			
Argentina—peso†	.2315	.2315	.7187
Brazil—milreis†	.0525	.0525	.2025
Chile—peso†	.0350	.0350	.2060
Peru—sol	.1700	.1775	.4560
Uruguay—peso†	.3700	.3650	1.7510
Far East			
Japan—yen	.2732	.2731	.8440
India—rupee	.3497	.3497	.6180
Java—florin	.5330	.5328	.6806
Hong Kong—dol	.2891	.2890	*
Shanghai—dol	.1287½	.1275	*
Straits—dol	.5463	.5460	.9613
Phil Islnds—peso	.4975	.4975	.5000
Canada			
Canada—dollar	.9975	.9975	1.6931
Mexico			
Mexico—peso	.2015	.2015	§

*Currency in China—cents per silver dollar for Hong Kong and Shaighai. †Free market. §Parity changed; new value not yet determined. ¶Parity rate. ††Revaluation of gold reserve of Bank of France by French decree placed parity at approximately 0.02653 as of Nov. 12.

1939 High	1939 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
64¾	53	Abbott L (1.60a)	2	61¾	61½	61¾	+ ⅜
45	31½	Acme Steel (1)	1	34½	34½	34½	Jun16
11	6¾	Adams Ex (.10g)	4	7½	7½	7½	Jun16
25	19½	Adam-Mill (½g)	1	22	22	22	+ ¾
27½	19¼	Addressog (1.40)	1	22½	22½	22½	Jun16
65⅝	45¼	Air-Reduct (1a)	7	51	50½	51	— ⅛
1⅛	¾	Air-Way El Ap	1	¾	¾	¾	
10	6⅜	Alaska Jun (1)	1	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
1¼	¾	Alleghany Corp	5	⅞	¾	⅞	+ ⅛
12¾	5⅛	Alleg pf xw	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun 8
14⅞	6⅛	Alleg pf $30 ww	1	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+ ¼
13⅜	5	Alleg pf $40 ww	1	6¾	6¾	6¾	Jun 8
19	9	Alleg pr pf	3	10	10	10	
28¼	14	Alleg-Lud Steel	8	16¾	16¼	16⅝	+ ¼
11½	6¾	Allen Industries	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	Jun15
193	151½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	165	164¼	164¼	Jun19
13⅛	10	Allied Kid (1½)	1	11½	11½	11½	— ½
13⅜	9½	Allied Mill (¾)	2	12	11¾	11¾	Jun19
11⅜	6	Allied Stores	8	9⅛	9	9⅛	
70	54½	Allied St pf (5)	1	68	68	68	+T⅛
48⅜	28	Allis-Ch M (½g)	3	35	34½	35	+ ½
19⅞	12¾	Alpha Cem (½g)	1	15½	15½	15½	Jun17
2⅜	1½	Amal Leather	2	1½	1½	1½	
19	13½	Amal Leath pf	1	16½	16½	16½	Jun 5
70	50	Amerada Cp (2)	1	69¾	68¾	68¾	+1½
24¼	16	Am Ag Ch (.70g)	2	18½	18½	18½	—1
31	16¾	Am Airlines	7	31½	30⅛	31⅜	+1⅜
17¾	10¾	Am Bk N (.20g)	3	12	12	12	
8	3⅞	Am Bosch	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun16
54½	31¾	Am Br Sh (½g)	1	37	37	37	+ ½
100⅝	83¼	Am Can (4)	2	92	91½	92	+ ½
178⅛	167½	Am Can pf (7)	1	174¾	174¾	174¾	Jun16
35	17½	Am Car & Fdy	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
55	32	Am Car pf	3	36	35½	36	+1½
24½	13½	Am Ch&C(.30g)	4	15¾	15¾	15¾	Jun16
115⅛	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	100	100	100	Jun 8
123¼	109½	Am Chicle (4a)	1	123½	123½	123½	+ ½
8¾	5¼	Am Colortype	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun19
11⅛	5¾	Am Com Alco	1	7⅜	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅛
10½	6¼	Am Crystal Sug	6	9	9	9	Jun15
5⅜	2⅝	Am Encaus Til	3	3½	3½	3½	
6	4¾	Am European	1	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	Jun14
3⅝	2	Am & For Pow	1	2½	2½	2½	+ ⅛
17⅜	10	Am & F P $6 pf	1	16½	16½	16½	+1
20½	12¼	Am & F P $7 pf	11	19⅜	18½	19⅜	+1⅜
9¾	5	Am & F P 2 pf	9	7¼	7¼	7¼	+ ¼
15	12	Am-Haw SS (1)	1	14¼	14¼	14¼	Jun15
5¼	2⅞	Am Hide & Lea	1	3⅞	3¾	3¾	Jun19
35½	25⅝	Am H&L pf (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
50¼	41¾	Am Hom P(2.40)	5	50	49½	50	+ ½
2⅝	1⅜	Am Ice	1	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	— ⅛
22½	14½	Am Ice pf	2	20	20	20	— ½
7¾	4¼	Am Internation'l	8	4⅞	4½	4⅞	+ ⅛
30⅜	14⅜	Am Locomotive	2	18	17¾	17¾	+ ½
79½	47	Am Locomot pf	1	49	49	49	Jun16
15¾	11	Am M & F (.80)	2	13¼	13¼	13¼	
4½	2⅛	Am M & Metal	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun15
40⅛	26⅜	Am Metal (¼g)	7	31	30	31	+2
124½	117½	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	120	120	120	Jun 9
7	3⅝	Am Power & L	2	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅜
49¾	32	AP&L 6pf (2¼k)	1	39¾	39	39¾	+1⅛
44¾	28	AP&L 5pf (1⅞k)	1	35⅜	34½	35¼	+1⅛
18⅜	10⅛	Am Rad & St S	17	12	11¾	11¾	
22¾	12⅛	Am Roll Mill	9	13⅞	13½	13⅞	+ ⅜
72½	50	Am Roll Mill pf	1	54	54	54	Jun19
15⅜	11⅜	Am Saf R (1.20)	5	13	13	13	
20	10⅞	Am Seat (⅛e)	2	12⅞	12⅞	12⅞	+ ⅜
53⅜	35½	Am Sm&R(1½g)	14	43¼	42½	43¼	+ ¾
139	129½	Am S & R pf (7)	4	139⅛	139	139⅛	+ ⅛
68	59½	Am Snuff Co(3a)	1	68	68	68	Jun13
41	20¼	Am Steel Fdrs	7	24½	24	24¼	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	Am Stores	19	12¼	12	12¼	+ ½
14½	9	Am Stove (.30g)	7	11¾	11	11¾	+1¾
22½	15¼	Am Sugar Ref	7	16⅞	16⅜	16⅞	+ ⅛
91⅞	75⅛	Am Sugar pf (7)	1	88	88	88	
18½	14½	Am Sum T (1a)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun16
170⅛	148	Am T & T (9)	20	163¼	162	163¼	+1¾
87½	73	Am Tobacco (5)	2	82	80	80	Jun17
89¾	75½	Am Tob B (5)	3	83	83	83	+1
153¼	147	Am Tob pf (6)	2	151	151	151	
8⅜	4½	Am Type Fdrs	4	5¾	5¾	5¾	
14⅜	8⅛	Am Water Wks	17	9¾	9⅛	9¾	+ ½
93½	78	Am W W 1 pf (6)	2	85	84	84	— ½
6¾	3⅝	Am Woolen	3	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun15
43½	28⅜	Am Woolen pf	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	Jun13
7¾	4⅛	Am Zinc L & S	9	5	4⅞	5	+ ⅜
33	24	Am Zinc pr pf	9	30	30	30	
36¼	20¾	Anaconda (½g)	44	24⅜	23¾	24¼	+ ¾
54⅞	35	Anacon W & C	1	37	37	37	Jun14
23⅜	13½	Anchor H (.30g)	12	23⅝	23⅛	23⅜	+ ¾
15⅝	8¾	Andes Copper	1	10	10	10	Jun17
2½	1½	A P W Paper	1	2	2	2	Jun 9
29½	21	Arch-D-M (½g)	4	26½	26½	26½	+ ½
103⅛	97	Arm Del pf (7)	14	105	102½	104	+5
6⅛	3¾	Armour Ill	81	4¼	3⅞	4¼	+ ⅜
52	33¾	Armour Ill pr pf	15	41	36	40⅜	+5⅜
65	50	Armour Ill pf	6	50	50	50	M'r31
58	33½	Arm Cork (½g)	8	40	39⅞	39⅞	+ ⅛
13	9⅛	Arnold C (⅜g)	1	11¼	11⅛	11¼	Jun13
10⅜	5⅜	Artloom Corp	1	7	7	7	+ ⅜
10⅜	5⅜	Assd Dry Goods	2	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	Jun17
78	70	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	76	76	76	Jun17
60	41	Assd D G 2 pf	1	60	60	60	Jun12
38	30	Associates In (2)	1	36½	36½	36½	Jun15
42⅞	23½	Atch T & S F	22	28⅜	27⅝	28	+ ⅜
71	51⅞	Atch T pf (3½g)	1	64¾	64¾	64¾	Jun19
30⅛	15	Atl Coast Line	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	+ ⅛
10½	6	Atl G&W Indies	1	7½	7½	7½	M'y29
18	10	Atl G&W In pf	1	12⅜	12⅜	12⅜	Jun19
23½	18½	Atl Refining (1)	2	20½	20¼	20½	Jun19
110½	104¼	Atl Ref pf (4)	1	110	110	110	Jun17
8⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼g)	1	7½	7½	7½	
47¾	43⅜	Atlas Cp pf (3)	9	46⅛	45⅜	46⅛	+ ⅜
66¾	50⅜	Atlas Pow (1g)	3	54⅛	53¼	53¼	Jun12
6½	4¼	Atlas Tack	2	4¾	4¾	4¾	— ⅜
4⅜	2	Auburn Auto	7	2	2	2	— ⅛
3⅞	2	Aust Nichols	1	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun14
8⅞	4½	Aviation Corp	59	4⅜	4½	4½	— ⅛
		B					
17⅜	9¼	Bald Loco ct	8	11½	11¼	11½	+ ¼
8¾	4½	Balt & Ohio	6	5	5	5	
10⅜	5	Balt & Ohio pf	10	6¼	6¼	6¼	— ¼
30½	19	Bang & Ar (2½)	2	21¼	21	21¼	+ ½
21½	10⅞	Barber Asphalt	1	13⅛	13¼	13⅛	+ ⅛
13	6	Barker Bros	1	7½	7½	7½	Jun19
19½	12⅜	Barnsdall Oil (1)	8	14	13¾	13¾	
22¼	15¼	Bayuk Cig (¾)	4	21⅝	21⅜	21⅜	+ ⅛
23½	17	Beat Cream (1a)	1	23⅛	23⅛	23⅛	
101⅛	98	Beat pf ww (5)	1	101⅛	101⅛	101⅛	Jun 1
126	113½	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	121	121	121	—4
8⅞	7¼	Belding-He (.70)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
73⅝	70	BelgNRpf(3.30e)	1	72¼	72¼	72¼	M'y18
29¾	16⅜	Bendix Av (¼g)	6	23⅝	23½	23½	+ ½
21½	17⅞	Ben Ind L (.90g)	6	20⅝	20½	20⅝	— ⅛
54¾	48⅛	Ben IndLpf(2½)	1	53	53	53	— ¼
57½	46	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	48¼	48¼	48¼	Jun19
80	51⅝	Beth Steel	42	56¾	55⅜	56⅝	+1⅜
18	15½	Beth S 5½ pf (1)	2	17¼	17⅛	17¼	
115	99¼	Beth S 7% pf (7)	1	107	107	107	Jun14
27	15⅞	Bigelow-Sanf	1	21	21	21	Jun19
22⅛	14	Black & Deck(1)	2	17	r 17	17	
17¾	8½	Blaw-Knox	16	9⅞	9¾	9¾	
34¾	19	Boeing Airplane	4	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ⅜
28½	16¼	BohnA&Br(½g)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ¼
20½	12½	Bond Stirs (.80)	9	21⅜	20⅞	21½	+1
21⅜	16½	Borden Co (.60g)	9	21	20¾	21	+ ⅛
32	18¾	Borg-War (½g)	8	24	23¾	23¾	+ ¼
2¾	1½	Boston & Maine	1	2	2	2	+ ½
27¾	19½	Bower Roll B (2)	2	26	26	26	Jun16
7¾	5½	Brew Cp A(.30g)	3	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
15⅞	8¼	Bridgeport Br	7	9¾	9¾	9¾	+ ⅛
31⅞	16¼	Briggs Mfg (½g)	8	20⅞	20⅜	20⅝	— ⅛
40	31	Briggs & Stra(3)	1	38¼	38¼	38¼	— ½
50	41¾	Bristol M (2.40)	1	50	49¼	50	+ ¾
2	1⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr	2	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
10½	5⅛	Bkly & Qu Tr pf	3	9½	9½	9½	+ ⅝
13⅞	7⅜	Bkly-Man Tr	5	11¾	11¼	11¼	+ ¼
43½	27	Bkly-M Tr pf	5	40	39½	40	+1⅜
24⅜	13⅝	Bkly Un Gas	21	23	21½	23	+1
36	31⅛	Brown Shoe (1g)	1	36	36	36	Jun19
15¼	9⅝	Bruns-Bal (½g)	7	15⅛	15	15	+ ¼
13⅛	7	Bucyrus-Erie	9	8⅛	8	8	+ ⅛
8	4	Budd Mfg	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	
5⅝	3	Budd Wheel	1	4	4	4	
30	16	Bullard Co	3	19½	19	19	—
34¼	21½	Bulova Wat (2)	10	27½	26½	27½	+ ¾
15⅜	11⅞	Burling Mills (1)	7	14	14	14	+ ⅛
18¾	11¼	Burr Add (.20g)	3	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	
2⅜	1	Bush Terminal	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	Jun19
9⅛	5⅞	Butler Br (.15g)	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	Jun15
23¾	18⅞	But Bros pf(1½)	2	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	Jun15
4¼	2⅝	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	Jun19
13¼	7	Byers (AM) Co	2	8½	8¼	8¼	Jun19
17⅞	11½	Byron Jack (1)	2	13⅛	13⅛	13⅛	+ ⅛
		C					
20⅛	13¼	Calif Packing	5	20⅜	20¼	20¼	+ ¼
52⅛	48½	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52⅛	52⅛	52⅛	Jun 6
2⅛	⅝	Callahan Z-Lead	7	1⅛	1	1⅛	
8⅝	5	Calumet & Hec	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	
17¾	9½	Campbell Wyant	2	10½	10½	10½	
20⅜	12	Can Dry G Ale	16	17½	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅝
6¼	3½	Canad Pacific	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	+ ¼
34½	29¾	Cannon M (¾g)	1	31	31½	31½	— ¼
7⅜	4½	Capital Ad A	2	5¼	5¼	5¼	Jun16
20½	13⅞	Carpent St(.55g)	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	Jun15
3⅞	2½	Car & Gen (.10g)	1	2½	2½	2½	Jun17
94½	66	Case (J I)Co(5e)	1	77	77	77	Jun19
55	38½	Caterpil Trac(2)	4	43¾	43½	43¾	+ ¼
107⅛	103½	Caterpil T pf (5)	1	105½	105½	105½	Jun 2
24⅜	13⅝	Celanese Corp	58	19⅞	19⅛	19¾	+ ¾
19⅛	10	Celotex Corp	13	12⅜	12	12⅜	+ ¼
22½	18½	Cent Aguir (1½)	2	20¼	20¼	20¼	— ¼
5¼	2⅜	Cent Foundry	5	3	3	3	
9½	4	Cent R R N J	1	5	5	5	M'y17
5½	3½	Cent Violeta Sug	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
5½	3½	Century Rib M	4	4½	4½	4½	
52⅞	33	Cerro de Pas(2g)	9	37¾	37¼	37¾	+1¼
13	6½	Cert-teed Prod	7	8⅛	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅜
30	18⅜	Champ, Pap & F	1	19	19	19	Jun19
11	6⅝	Checker Cab	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun19
40½	27	Ches & Ohio (2)	5	33¼	33¼	33¼	+ ½
93½	86	Ches & Oh pf (4)	1	93½	93½	93½	Jun19
25½	17¼	Ches Corp(1.20g)	2	21¼	21¼	21¼	+ ¼
3¾	1⅝	Chi & E Ill pf	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅞
1	½	Chi & N West	1	½	½	½	Jun19
3½	1½	Chi & N West pf	4	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun16
⅝	¼	Chi Great West	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun19
3⅞	1⅜	Chi Great W pf	5	2	2	2	+ ⅜
13½	9½	Chi Mail Or(½g)	1	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	Jun14
½	¼	Chi M St P&P	4	⅜	¼	⅜	Jun17
1⅛	⅜	Chi M S P&P pf	5	⅝	⅝	⅝	
20¼	10	Chi Pneu Tool	2	12½	12½	12½	Jun19
38⅞	32	Chi P T cv pf (3)	2	34¼	34	34	Jun19
48⅛	44⅜	C P T pr pf(2½)	2	45⅜	45⅜	45⅜	Jun14
¾	¼	Chi, Rock Is & P	1	¼	¼	¼	— ⅛
1½	⅝	C R I & P 6% pf	1	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun19
1⅞	¾	C R I & P 7% pf	1	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun13
9⅝	7½	Chi Yel Cab (1)	1	8	8	8	M'y31
14⅜	10	Chick Cot Oil	2	11¼	11¼	11¼	Jun16
13⅛	7	Childs Co	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	Jun19
85¼	53⅜	Chrysl Cp (2½g)	79	70½	69⅝	70	+ ¾
14⅞	9	City I & F (.60g)	2	13¼	13⅛	13¼	Jun19
4¼	2¼	City Stores	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun17
26	15	ClarkEquip(¼g)	1	18½	18½	18½	Jun15
29½	20⅛	Clev Graph B(1)	3	24½	24½	24½	+1½
60⅛	36½	ClimaxMol(1.20)	2	42⅜	42⅛	42⅜	+ ¼
30⅞	21¼	Cluett Peab(1½g)	190	31⅝	30⅝	31⅝	+ ⅞
133	114	Coca-Cola (1¼g)	1	128	128	128	+ ¼
62	58	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	60⅞	60⅞	60⅞	Jun19
16¼	11½	Colgate-P (½)	18	15¾	15½	15¾	+ ¼
106	101⅞	Colgate-P pf (6)	1	106⅛	106⅛	106⅛	Jun13
36⅛	20¼	Collins & A(½g)	1	28	28	28	+ ½
23¾	11⅛	Col Fuel & Iron	1	14	14	14	Jun19
20⅜	14	Col Br A (.60g)	1	19⅜	19¼	19⅜	+ ½
20⅜	14	Col Br B (.60g)	2	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	Jun19
9	5¼	Col Gas & El	10	6½	6⅜	6½	+ ⅜
91	74½	Col G&E pf A(6)	1	86½	85¾	86½	Jun19
15⅝	7⅛	C Pic vtc(2½%f)	1	9⅜	9⅜	9⅜	Jun16
30½	23⅜	Col Pic pf (2¾)	1	27¾	27¾	27¾	Jun 9
93	73	Colum Carb (4)	5	91	89	91	+2
57	38¾	Coml Credit (4)	8	45⅞	45½	45⅞	+ ⅛
109¼	105½	Coml Cr pf (4¼)	1	108	108	108	Jun14
60	42	Coml Inv Tr (4)	7	52	51½	52	
110	106	Coml Tcvpf(4¼)	1	109¼	109¼	109¼	Jun13
13¾	9⅜	Coml Solvents	13	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ¼
2⅛	1¼	Com'th & South	26	1½	1⅜	1½	+ ⅛
64⅞	45¾	Com & So pf (3)	11	64¼	62½	64¼	+3¼
29⅜	25⅜	Com'th Ed (.80g)	77	29½	29¼	29½	+ ¼
8⅝	5	Conde Nast	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	Jun 5
30⅜	19	Con Nairn (⅓g)	7	23¼	23	23¼	— ¾
7	5½	Congress Cigar	1	7	7	7	Jun16
25½	18⅛	Consol Aircraft	7	20	19½	20	
87⅛	58⅜	Consol Cig (¾g)	1	63¼	63¼	63¼	Jun13
35	27	Cons Edison (2)	49	31⅜	31⅛	31½	+ ⅝
107½	101¾	Cons Edis pf (5)	1	107½	107½	107½	+ ⅜
2⅛	1¼	Consol Film Ind	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	
12⅛	8¼	Consol F pf(1⅛k)	1	10	10	10	Jun12
7⅞	4¾	Cons Laundries	1	6½	6½	6½	Jun19
9¼	7	Consol Oil (.80)	4	8	7⅞	8	+ ⅛
15⅜	10½	Con R R Cuba pf	3	13¼	13⅜	13⅜	Jun17
3¾	1¾	Consol'n Coal	2	2	2	2	Jun19
10	7	Consol'n Coal pf	1	10	10	10	Jun19
100⅛	93½	Con Pow pf(4½)	1	99	99	99	— ⅛
16½	9⅜	Container Corp	1	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
22⅛	12½	Cont Bak A	2	16	16	16	+ ¼
2	1¼	Cont Bak B	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	— ⅛
100	88	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	94¼	94¼	94¼	Jun19
44	32½	Cont Can (1g)	5	37¼	37¼	37¼	— ¼
116	111	Cont Can pf(4½)	1	114	114	114	— ¼
10⅜	5	Cont Diam Fiber	1	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	Jun16
36⅞	29⅛	Cont Ins (1.60a)	6	36	36	36	— ¼
4	1⅜	Cont Motors	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun19
44⅝	31	Cont Oil D (½g)	6

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal and Corporate Bond Quotations—Closing Curb Prices

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Northern Cotton Manufacturers For Flat Textile Wage

WASHINGTON (AP) — Northern cotton manufacturers advocated adoption of a flat 32½ cent minimum hourly wage for the textile industry chiefly because of competition from the South.

Appealing to Elmer F. Andrews, Administrator of the Wage-Hour Law, to adopt the proposed wage order, Northerners said it would be a step toward equalizing costs between the two sections and stabilizing the industry.

They were joined by the first representative of a Southern mill to testify, Edward Last, industrial relations manager for the Linen Thread Co., Blue Mountain, Ala.

Mr. Last, who said his firm also operated mills in New York, New Jersey and Maryland, asked for "immediate adoption" of the wage order recommended by the Textile Industry Committee.

He declared his plant was at a "competitive disadvantage" with other Southern mills because his firm paid higher wages and that the proposed wage order would "give everybody a chance to start from scratch in competing for markets."

Southern Producers Oppose

His support for the order, however, was an exception among Southern manufacturers, 120 of whom have indicated they would oppose the proposed wage minimum at public hearings in Atlanta next week.

The Southeast had demanded a 30-cent minimum and manufacturers from the Southwest have appealed for at least a 2½ cent wage differential in their favor on the grounds freight rates and living costs were not properly considered by the Textile Committee.

N. A. Tolles, assistant chief economist for the Wage-Hour division, testified, however, the proposed minimum, which affects 175,000 workers of whom 125,000 are in Southern cotton mills would not substantially curtail employment in the industry.

Reading a summary of surveys of freight rates, living costs, competitive conditions and economic conditions in the industry, Mr. Tolles concluded: "No differential at the minimum wage is justified."

The wage boost, he continued, "is too small to affect appreciably the demand for textile products or the volume of employment.

"It is not at all certain the very moderate increase in cost accasioned by the minimum proposed will be reflected at all in retail prices," he added.

Tolles Against Differential

Discussing transportation costs, Mr. Tolles said "no region appears to operate under a disadvantage of such a nature as to justify a differential at the minimum wage level.

He remarked that Southern mills "have the advantage over Northern mills in shipment of raw cotton."

The new wage level would probably result in average wages of 38.1 cents an hour in the South, he added, and 47.3 cents in the North. He estimated the wage costs of the whole industry would be boosted 4 per cent, but in the South the increase would be about 6.25 per cent.

Others who supported the proposed wage order were Irene L. Blunt, the National Federation of Textiles, representing silk and rayon mills; E. P. Langley, Lewiston, Me., Chamber of Commerce; Katherine Papert, New York Labor Department; J. W. Taylor, Maine Commissioner of Labor; Senator Wallace White, (R) Maine; and J. Lindsey Weld, Suncook, N. H., mills.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	3¾s 43-40 June	103.17	103.17	103.17
1	3⅜s 47-43	110.29	110.29	110.29
1	3¼s 46-44	111.12	111.12	111.12
4	4s 54-44	116.10	116.10	116.10
1	2¾s 47-45	109.24	109.24	109.24
16	8s 47	105.20	105.20	105.20
5	2½s 52-50	106.22	106.22	106.22
3	2⅞s 60-55	109.4	109.4	109.4
2	2¾s 63-58	107.18	107.18	107.18
11	2¾s 65-60	107.14	107.11	107.11

Home Owners Loan

1	2¾s 49-39	100.8	100.8	100.8
4	3s 52-44	109.2	109.2	109.2

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000		High	Low	2:00
1	Adams Exp 4s '48	100	100	100
4	Alleghany cv 5s '44	76½	76½	76½
2	Alleghany cv 5s '49	67	67	67
2	Allegh Val 4s '42	106½	106⅜	106⅜
9	Allis Chalm cv 4s '52	109	108¾	108¾
14	Am & For P 5s 2030	64½	63⅜	64½
13	Am T & T 5½s '43	111½	111½	111½
6	Am T & T 3¼s '61	110	110	110
27	AnacondaCop 4½s50	106¾	106½	106½
25	Arm Del 4s '57	100½	100	100½
60	Arm Del 4s '55	100¼	100	100¼
52	AT&SF 4s '95	110⅝	110¼	110¾
12	AT&SF24½s '48	102¾	102⅝	102¾
1	AT&SF T Sh L 4s58	111¾	111¾	111¾
2	AT&SF 4½s8C-A62	112	112	112
7	A C Line 4½s '64	58½	58½	58½
1	AubAutocv4¾s39	20¼	20¼	20¼
6	B&O rfg 6s '95	20½	20½	20½
1	B&O 5s '96 Fct	19¾	19¾	19¾
5	B&O cv 4½s '60	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜
1	B&O cv 4½s '60ct	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
15	B&O 1st 4s '48	58⅜	58⅛	58⅜
2	B&O 5s SW 50	40¾	40¾	40¾
1	B&O 5s SW 50ct	40	40	40
1	Bell TPa 5s48B	117¾	117¾	117¾
24	Beth Stl 4¾s '60	106¾	106¾	106¾
8	Beth Stl 3¾s '66	105	105	105
19	Beth Stl 3½s '52	101⅜	100⅜	101⅜
1	Boston&Me 5s '67	32⅜	32⅜	32⅜
29	Bkly Man Tr 4½s '66	78⅛	78	78⅛
12	Bkly U Gas 5s '45	112¼	112⅛	112¼
10	Bkly U Fas 5s '50	93¼	93	93
6	Bkly U Gas 5s '58B	103¾	103¼	103¾
1	Buf R&P 4½s '57	32¾	32¾	32¾
1	Buf R&P cv 6s '34	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
1	Cal Ore Pow 4s '66	101⅜	101⅜	101⅜
4	CanNat 5s '69 July	116½	116⅜	116⅜
7	CanNat 5s '69 Oct	120¾	120¼	120⅜
1	Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	115⅜	115⅜	115⅜
3	Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	116½	116⅛	116½
12	CanNat Ry 4½s '57	116¼	116⅛	116¼
6	Can Nor 6½s '46	123¾	123¾	123¾
19	Can Pac 5s '54	92⅞	92⅛	92¼
2	Can Pac 4½s '46	96	96	96
12	Can Pac 4½s 60	86⅝	86½	86¾
6	Can Pac 4s perp	74	73½	73½
1	Cen of Ga 5s '59 C	3½	3½	3½
12	Cen Ill E&G 5s '51	104¼	104¼	104¼
10	Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	106½	106½	106½
28	CenPac 5s '60	46¼	45¾	46
3	CRR&B of Ga 5s '42	52	51⅞	52
1	Cen RR NJ 5s '87	16½	16½	16½
2	Certain-td 5½s '48	76¼	76¼	76¼
10	C&O 4½s '92	125¼	125¼	125¼
4	C&O 2½s 96D	99⅞	99⅞	99⅞
11	C&O rfg 3½s '96E	99¾	99½	99¾
1	Chi&Alton 3s '49	8⅜	8¾	8⅜
1	CB&Q 4½s '77	86¾	86¾	86¾
5	CB&Q gen 4s '58	98¾	98¾	98¾
16	CB&Q 4s '49	103¾	103¼	103¼
7	Chi&E Ill 6s '34	110	110	110
2	Chi&E Ill 5s '51	19½	19	19
1	Chi&E Ill 5s '51 ct	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛
5	Chic Gt West 4s '59	19¾	19¾	19¾
1	Chi Ind & Sou 4s '56	63¾	63¾	63¾
2	CMSP & Pac 5s '75	7	7	7
10	Chi&NW gm 5s '87	14	14	14
2	Chi&NW cv 4¾s'49	3¼	3¼	3¼
5	Chi&NW 4½s 2037 C	8⅜	8⅜	8⅜
11	Chi&NW 4½s ct	12¼	12¼	12¼
10	CRI&P 4½s '52 A	6⅛	6	6
5	CRI&P cv 4½s '60	2¼	2¼	2¼
5	CRI&P 4s '88	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛
6	CRI&P rfg 4s '34	5¾	5¾	5¾
2	Chi2Un Sta 3¾s '63	109	108¾	109
3	Ch Un Sta 3½s '51	105¾	105¾	105¾
1	Ch & W Ind 4¼s'52	92¾	92¾	92¾
2	Childs Co 5s '43	73½	73½	73½
2	Cinn Gas&El 3½s '67	111¼	111¼	111¼
10	Cin Un Term 3¾s '69	111¼	111¼	111¼
2	ClevElecIll3¾s'65	107¼	107¼	107¼
1	ClevUnTerm 5s '73	84	84	84
13	Col & So 4½s '80	35¼	34⅝	35¼
2	Colmbia G 5s '52 Ap	102⅞	102¾	102¾
49	Colmbia G 5s '52 May	102⅞	102¾	102¾
17	Colmbia G 5s 1961	103	102¾	103
1	Col Ry Pw&L 4s '65	109	109	109
1	Com'l Cred 3¼s '51	104⅜	104⅜	104⅜
129	Comwlth E cv 3½s '58	117	116¼	116¾
5	Con Edis 3¼s '65	105	105	105
30	Con Edis 3½s '48	106	106	106
30	Con Edis 3½s '58	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
4	Con Oil cv 3½s '51	105¼	105¼	105¼
1	Con Rys 4s '54	10	10	10
5	Consmr Pow 3½s '70	110¾	110¾	110¾
2	Container 5s '43	100¼	100¼	100¼
18	Contin'tal Oil 2¾s '48	108¾	108½	108½
3	Crane Co 3½s '51	103	103	103
10	Crown Cork 4s '50	105⅜	105¼	105¼
1	Cuba M R 6s '46	35	35	35
1	Dayton P&L 3½s '60	108¾	108¾	108¾
11	Del & Hud rfg 4s '43	58	57¾	58
3	D G & E 5s '51	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	D & R G 4s '36	9¼	9¼	9¼
32	D & R G W 5s '55 Asd	2⅞	2¾	2¾
6	D & R G West 5s '78	5⅞	5¾	5⅞
2	Det Ed 4½s '61	111½	111½	111½
5	Elec Auto L cv 4s '52	108	108	108
14	Erie rfg 5s '75	9½	9½	9½
1	Erie 1st 4s '96	42½	42½	42½
6	Erie gen lien 4s '96	16⅞	16½	16⅞
11	FirestoneT&R3½s'48	105⅛	105	105
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74	73¼	73¼	73¼
3	Fla E Cst 5s '74 ct	71¼	71¼	71¼
1	Fla E Cst 4½s '59	58	58	58
79	GenMotAcpt3¼s'51	104¾	104¾	104¾
2	Gen Stl Cst 5½s '49	60⅜	60⅜	60⅜
26	Goodrich 4¼s '56	104½	104½	104½
23	Goodrich 6s '45	103 19-32	103	103 19-32
2	Grd Rap&Ind 4½s'41	104¾	104¾	104¾
5	Gt Nor Ry 5½s'52	93	93	93
26	Gt Nor 4½s'77	82	81¾	81¾
11	Gt Nor 4s'46	96½	96½	96½
1	Gt Nor 4s'48	87½	87½	87½
67	Gt Nor 3¾s'67	73	73	73
11	Hoe&Co 1st mtg'44	76½	74	76½
17	Hud&Man rfg 5s'57	49	48¾	48¾
4	Hud&Man inc 5s'57	13½	13½	13½
1	Ill Bell Tel3½s'70	110¾	110¾	110¾
20	Ill Cent rfg 4s'55	53½	53½	53½
6	Ill Cen 4¾s'66	47	46½	47
18	IC&CSL&NO 5s'63A	50	49½	50
3	IC&CSLO&NO 4½s'63	46½	46½	46½
5	Indus Rayon 4½s'48	94¾	94½	94¾
28	Interb R Tr 7s'32	56	53	55½
3	Interb R Tr 6s'32	32¾	32⅛	32⅛
57	Interb R Tr rfg 5s'66	56	54½	55⅞
10	Interb RTr rfg 5s'66 ct	54	54	54
1	Int Gt Nor a1 6s'52	1¾	1¾	1¾
11	Int Hydro El 6s'44	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛
11	Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	86¼	86	86
20	IntPaper 6s'55	92	91½	92
17	Int Paper 5s'47	98¾	97½	98¾
1	Int T&T 4½s'52	63⅛	63⅛	63⅛
10	Int T&T 5s'55	67	66	67
1	Iowa Cen rfg 4s'51	2	2	2
5	Jones&Lgh St 4¼s'61	93½	92½	92½
22	K C South 5s'50	69	68⅝	69
14	K C South 3s'50	68	67⅝	67⅝
1	K C Term 4s'60	109	109	109
3	Koners Co 4s'51	102⅝	102⅝	102⅞
1	Kresge Gound 3½s'47	103⅜	103⅛	103⅜
8	Las Gas 5½s'53	55½	55½	55½
3	Lac Gas 5½s'60 D	55¼	55¼	55¼
5	Lac Gas s'39	89½	89½	89½
2	Lautaro Nit inc '75	25	25	25
1	Leh Val Coal 5s '74	25¼	25¼	25¼
1	Leh Val HTerm5s'54	44	44	44
1	Lehigh Val 5s 2003	20	20	20
2	Leh Val 4½s 2003	18½	18⅜	18½
1	Leh Val 4½s2003 asd	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞
16	Leh Val 4s 2003	17¾	17	17¼
2	Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	16½	16½	16½
1	Leh Val Term 5s '41	55	55	55
5	Liggett & M 7s '44	129¼	129¼	129¼
3	Liggett& M 5s '51	130	130	130
7	Loews 3½s'46	103¼	103	103
1	Long Isl rfg 4s '49	86⅛	86⅛	86⅛
9	Louisia & Ark 5s '69	85	84¾	85
16	Lou&N 4½s '2003	91	91	91
1	Louis & N un 4s '40	100½	100½	100½
6	Louis & N 3¾s 003	80	80	80
3	L&N 3s 80 Ct L	85	85	85
1	Canati Sug 4s '37	30¼	30¼	30¼
144	Manhat Ry 4s '90	50¾	50	50¼
5	Manhat Ry 4s '90 ct	47¾	47	47¾
30	Manhat Ry 2d 4s 2013	31	30½	31
5	McCrory Strs 5s '51	107	107	107
2	Met Ed 4½s '68	111	111	111
5	M-K-Tex 5s '62 A	22	21¾	22
13	M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	8½	8	8
8	M-K-T 4½s '78	20	19¾	20
7	M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	35¼	35¼	35¼
16	M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	19½	19½	19½
2	Mo Pac 5s '65 A	15½	15½	15½
15	Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅝	15½	15⅝
3	Mo Pac 5s '78 G	15½	15½	15½
15	Mo Pac 5s '81 I	15⅜	15⅜	15⅜
11	Mo Pac gen 4s '75	7¾	7¾	7¾
27	MonWPaPubSv 6s '65	107½	107	107½
25	Mont Pow 3¾s '66	100¼	100	100⅛
3	Mor&Essex3½s2⅛0	44	44	44
10	MountSt'Cr 3¼s '68	110	110	110
21	NatDairy 3¾s '61 ww	106⅜	106⅛	106⅜
1	Nat Gypsum 4½s '50	106	106	106
12	Nat Steel 3s '65	103	102¾	103
1	New Eng T&T 5s '52	128	128	128
1	NJ Pow & L 4½s '60	107½	107½	107½
2	N Y Dock 5s '55 B	106	106	106
2	O Orl Term 4s '53	68	68	68
5	NO Tex & M 4½s '56	30	30	30
14	NY & Erie 1st 4s'47	87	87	87
14	NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¾	53⅜	53¾
6	NYC 4s '98	57⅜	57⅜	57⅜
20	NYC 3¾s'46	75	74½	75
2	NYC cv 3¼s'52	59¾	59¾	59¾
21	NYC&HR 4½s 2013	49	48½	49
2	NYC&HR 3½s'97	78	78	78
1	NY Chic Gt 3½s '98	58¼	58¼	58¼
3	NYCh&StL5½s'74A	56	56	56
9	NY Ch&StL 4½s '78	48½	48½	48½
1	NY Ch&StL 4s '46	72½	72½	72½
8	NY Conn RR 4½s '53	105	104⅞	105
3	NY Dock cv 5s'47	52	52	52
2	NYNH&H 4s '55	12	12	12
2	NY Steam 3½s'63	106¼	106¼	106¼
2	NY Tel 4½s'39	101½	101½	101½
1	NY Tel 3¼s'67	111¼	111¼	111¼
1	NY Trap Rk 6s'46 st	83	83	83
3	Niagara Sh cv5½s'50	100	99¾	99¾
3	Norf Sou 5s'61A	11	11	11
3	Norf&W 4s '96	123¼	123	123
1	Nor Am Co 4s '59	106¼	106¼	106¼
1	Nor Am Co 3¼s'54	105¼	105¼	105¼
31	Nor Pac 6s 2047	57⅛	57	57
27	Nor Pac 4s '97	67	66¼	67
17	Nor Pac 3s 2047	42	41½	42
3	Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	109¾	109⅝	109¾
1	Ohio Ed 4½s&3 '48 st	8	8	8
1	Ohio Ed 4s '65	108	108	108
4	Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	108⅜	108¼	108¼
1	Ont Pw N Fall 5s '43	112⅝	112⅝	112⅝
4	Otis Steel 4½s '62 A	75¼	75¼	75¼
34	Pac Gas & El 3½s '66	109	108⅝	109
2	Pac G & E 3⅜s '61	110½	110½	110½
4	Pac Gas & El 4s '64	112½	112⅜	112⅜
3	Pac Mo 1st 4s '38	74½	74½	74½
10	Para Pict 6s '55	102	102	102
5	Para Pict cv 3¼s '47	88	87¾	88
5	Pen Co 4s '63	103¾	103¾	103¾
5	Pen Oh & Det 4½s '77	99	99	99
6	Pen P & Lt 4½s '81	105	104⅞	104⅞
7	Pen RR gen 5s '68	106¾	106⅜	106⅜
4	Pen RR cn 4½s '60	110⅛	110⅛	110⅛
1	Pen RR gen 4½s '65	99⅝	99⅝	99⅝
21	Pen RR 4½s deb '70	84¼	84	84
9	Pen RR gen 4½s '81	96¼	96	96¼
1	Pen RR 4½s '84 E	96	96	96
1	Pen RR 4s '43	100⅛	100⅛	100⅛
4	Pen RR 4s '48	112¾	112¾	112¾
10	Pen RR 3¾s '70	87⅞	87⅞	87⅞
11	Peo GL & C Chi 5s '47	116	116	116
1	Peo & Pek Un 5½s '74	106	106	106
1	Peo & Pek Un 5s '74	106	106	106
1	Phila Co 5½s '53	91⅛	91⅛	91⅛
1	Phila Elec 3⅛s '64	108¼	108¼	108¼
1	Phila Rap Tr 6s '62	10	10	10
1	Phila Rap Tr 5s '60	10	10	10
1	Phila Rap Tr 5s '62	10	10	10
1	Phila Rap Tr pf	10	10	10
1	Phila Rap Tr pf 2d	10	10	10
1	Phila Rap Tr pf

Commerce and Finance

Banks and Stock Exchange Ponder Feasibility of 5-Day Week

Business and Industry

Little Spending Increase Seen By Redividing Wealth

MILWAUKEE, June 20 (AP)—If wealth is redistributed so that the families which cannot save get some of the money of more fortunate families which can save, the result, the American Association for the Advancement of Science was told yesterday, is not likely to be much increase in buying.

This was stated by Wroe Alderson, of the Curtis Publishing Company, Philadelphia, at a week-long social and economic sciences symposium. He said economists have been speculating that such a redistribution might result in more spending and a boost to business.

Would Saving or Buying Rise?

For the first time, he declared, studies by the Bureau of Labor Statistics and the Bureau of Home Economics have made available figures for a statistical testing of this thesis.

He concluded that there is "need for many qualifications" of the idea of greater buying. He said that, statistically viewed, the families whose incomes were curtailed would consume less and save less, while those with increased incomes would save more as well as consume more. The sum total would be, he asserted, probably that only a small fraction of the shifted money would be spent.

He said also that it seems probable, statistically, that the character of both savings and spending would change, with far-reaching effects.

There also would be psychological effects, he added. These might have adverse results on the expected rise in spending. For example, he declared, it is conceivable that a greater proportion of the total rather than a smaller proportion would go into savings.

Effect of Redistribution

"The effect upon the character of savings," he concluded, "would apparently be in the direction of decreasing the total amounts devoted to investments in business and securities and increasing the amounts devoted to purchase of insurance policies and real estate."

Rufus S. Tucker, of the General Motors Corporation, New York City, said that "planned economy as outlined by its leading advocates merely is a modification of totalitarianism, phrased in language not so shocking to the ears of free men as the language of Communism and Fascism."

He declared that the system of free enterprise, or capitalism," resembles the political system that we have known as democracy, in that it is based on persuasion. The purchaser is the voter who determines who shall produce."

He quoted Prof. Frank Abbott of Princeton as authority that between 300 A. D. in the Roman Empire, and 1919, the purchasing power of artisans rose about three fold. It is more important to note, Mr. Tucker said, that all this rise took place since 1800. He credited capitalism and science for this gain.

Arkansas Seeking $140,000,000 Loan

NEW YORK (AP)—Gov. Carl E. Bailey of Arkansas told a group of about 30 bankers and insurance company representatives today of his State's need for a $140,000,000 loan to refund the highway debt.

The potential lenders gathered in the Recess Club to listen to the Governor and applauded his exposition of the reasons for the big refunding operation.

Governor Bailey said jestingly: "The best way to get me out of town is to give me that $140,000,000." He added that he intended to stay here until definite action was taken.

The luncheon meeting was arranged by Harvey C. Couch, Arkansas financier. The Governor will begin a series of private conferences with bankers and investment houses relative to the refunding.

UNITED STATES SMELTING REFINING AND MINING COMPANY

The Directors have declared a quarterly dividend of 1¾% (87½ cents per share) on the Preferred Capital Stock, and a dividend of One Dollar ($1.00) per share on the Common Capital Stock, both payable on July 15, 1939 to stockholders of record at the close of business June 28, 1939.

GEORGE MIXTER,
June 19, 1939. *Treasurer.*

WHEN AND WHERE TO DEPOSIT YOUR SAVINGS

In the Mutual Savings Banks of Massachusetts

Operated under strict Massachusetts Banking laws. There are no stockholders. All dividends go to depositors. Interest begins on dates listed.

BANK BY MAIL

BOSTON, MASS.

Brighton Five Cents Savings Bank	July 1
Franklin Savings Bank	July 1
Massachusetts Savings Bank	July 1
Boston Penny Savings Bank	July 10
Home Savings Bank	July 10
Union Savings Bank	July 10
Warren Institution for Savings	July 10
East Boston Savings Bank	July 15
Eliot Savings Bank	July 15
Institution for Savings in Roxbury	July 15
Wildey Savings Bank	July 15

Other Massachusetts Savings Banks

Charlestown Five Cents Sav. Bank	June 21
Medford Savings Bank	July 1
Somerville Savings Bank	July 1
Brookline Savings Bank	July 10
Cambridgeport Savings Bank	July 10
North Ave. Sav. Bank, Cambridge	July 10
East Cambridge Savings Bank	July 15
County Savings Bank, Chelsea	July 20

Heads Water Group

J. Arthur Jensen

Elected President of the American Water Works Association, an organization of 3,600 members including consultants, superintendents, educators and men in every phase of public water supply work in North America. Mr. Jensen is executive head of the water department of the city of Minneapolis.

Suggests Investing Of Social Security Funds in Business

WASHINGTON (AP)—A business man has suggested to the Senate finance committee that the government invest some of its billions from social security taxes in the securities of industry and business. The entire fund now is invested in federal bonds.

The witness, who discussed proposed amendments to the social security law, was Jay Iglauer, Cleveland department store executive and chairman of the taxation committee of the National Retail Dry Goods Association.

Many aspects of the social security system, he said, were similar to private insurance programs, and he suggested that funds collected in taxes be placed in the hands of trustees for investment.

"Part of the money," he said, "could go into government bonds, just as does the money of private companies; part could go into self-liquidating public projects and part into real estate, transportation and industrial bonds.

"The latter would produce an income to government from industry itself. Now the income comes only from taxes, which is turned over as interest on government bonds."

The witness said such a system would have a stabilizing effect on business, because if a depression occurred the government would not be forced to liquidate its private holdings hurriedly.

Bank Loans Decline Slightly Last Week

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Reserve Board said commercial, industrial and agricultural loans of banks, for the country as a whole, declined slightly for the week ended June 14.

Banks in 101 leading cities reported their business loan total of $3,831,000,000 was $2,000,000 less than in the preceding week. New York City banks had reported a $5,000,000 increase in this loan classification during the week, while banks elsewhere had small decreases.

Brazil May Pay On Debts July 1

RIO DE JANEIRO (AP) — Reliable sources reported the government would start making payments by July 1 on the $357,000,000 owed to United States creditors and then start negotiations for possibly permanent arrangements concerning future payments.

Brazil suspended payments on the Federal, state and municipal obligations Nov. 10, 1937.

It was not known how large a payment would be made before July 1.

Manitoba Seeking Reich Barter Deal

OTTAWA (CP)—A scheme for the exchanging of a limited amount of Manitoba farm products for German manufactures, particularly electrical equipment, was laid before the Dominion Government by Premier John Bracken of Manitoba.

Mr. Bracken outlined his proposal to Trade Minister W. D. Euler and was assured the Government would study the plan.

"I discussed with Euler the possibility of further extending by way of special reciprocal trade arrangement with Germany the sale of Manitoba primary products, such as butter, honey, and other primary products," Mr. Bracken said, "and of purchasing from Germany certain electrical and other equipment at lower prices than it can be bought for in Canada."

The Manitoba Government is connected with a number of enterprises, notably its publicly owned telephone system, which might use such equipment, he added.

Sugar Exports Increase

NEW YORK—Refined sugar exports by the United States during the first four months of 1939, totaled 18,535 long tons, as against 15,705 tons during the similar period last year, an increase of 2,830 tons or a little over 18 per cent, according to Lamborn & Co.

Economic System No Slot Machine, Declares Jordan

ESTES PARK, Colo. (AP)—A "slot machine conception of our economic organization" has lowered the American standard of living, diminished the nation's working capacity and curtailed its productive wealth, Virgil Jordan, President of the National Industrial Conference Board, charged.

In an address prepared for delivery before the first Citizens' Conference on Government Management, sponsored by Denver University, and the Alfred P. Sloan Foundation, Mr. Jordan assailed what he called "the theory of compensatory or creative public expenditure or investment."

"Every aspect of this theory, and its practical applications as well, is a product of the scholastic cloister, an emanation of the midnight mazda, perfume of the professorial lamp," the economist told businessmen and local government officials attending the conference.

A Slot-Machine Conception

"It is essentially an elaborate rationalization of very simple and natural human impulses. Academic economists were never very impressive or influential in public affairs merely as professors and teachers, but when, as in the past six years they were catapulted or conscripted into politics, and clothed with unprecedented powers of public office, their influence upon the public mind became hypnotic, particularly when it carried with it the privilege of distributing public funds."

Mr. Jordan also described the "current philosophy of public spending" as a "new intellectual and emotional offshoot of a much more pervasive and powerful primitive impulse which I call the superstition of the State—the belief in the magical power of government."

"Our economic system is a living organism, not a slot-machine which will yield an inexhaustible supply of chewing gum so long as pennies are put into it, and certainly it will never yield several pieces for each penny unless someone is cheating.

"Behind every dollar spent by anybody—government or citizen—there must be a definite amount of real work done by somebody if the dollar is to be worth anything. To get this work done is the ultimate and inescapable problem of the State and society.

"The plain fact is that, despite the collection and printing and spending of billions of dollars by Government, we are not getting this work done."

Citing estimates that all Government agencies are spending an aggregate of approximately $17,000,000,000 a year, Mr. Jordan asserted, the "American people spend more for, or on, Government than for any other item in their national living budget. Yet we know that the production and consumption of food, clothing, housing is insufficient for the needs of the population as a whole."

Working Capacity Diminished

At the same time, he added, "the working capacity of the population has diminished or deteriorated, as a result of prolonged or intermittent unemployment and failure of self-supporting activity on the part of a portion of the labor force which has never been less than eight millions during the past six years."

The New York economist was the first of many figures from Federal and local government, business, industrial and research fields who during the five-day conference will present and argue public problems before businessmen from several Rocky Mountain States.

Int'l Telephone Income Shrinks

NEW YORK (AP)—International Telephone & Telegraph Corp. and subsidiaries reported consolidated net income for the three months ended March 31 of $1,219,425 after charges, equal to 19 cents a share on common stock, compared with $2,299,336 or 36 cents a common share in the similar 1938 period.

Sosthenese Behn, President, told stockholders the decrease in income was due principally to the "further decline in the relative values of certain foreign currencies since the first quarter of 1938 . . . together with increased loss on foreign exchange arising from the translation of net current assets from foreign currencies to U. S. dollars.

"Gross earnings and net income of most of the subsidiaries," Mr. Behn added, "showed improvement in their respective local currencies."

Profit Sharing Benefits Scheaffer Pen Employees

CHICAGO (AP)—W. A. Scheaffer Pen Co., Fort Madison, Ia., announced an employee profit sharing payment of 12½ per cent, or ⅛ of each employee's earnings for the six months ending May 31, will be distributed June 28.

This compared with the December 16, 1938, payment of 10 per cent and a 7½ per cent payment a year ago. All employees, regardless of length of service or status, will share.

The company has 1,100 employees in Fort Madison, New York, Chicago and San Francisco including a field force of almost 100 men. This is the eighth consecutive distribution, payments having ranged from 4 to 12½ per cent.

The company said the current payment reflects business improvement.

Will Federal Money Do for Milk What It Has Done for Cotton?

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Now that the Supreme Court has removed the legal bars from the milk marketing agreement for the New York milk-shed, it remains to be seen whether the principles of milk marketing agreements will pass the test of economic law as they have passed that of constitutional law. The New York State legislature has also patched up the state law to plug the legal loopholes pointed out last February by a State Appeals Court judge, and now the authorities, the farmers, and the big milk companies are all set to resume the plan. It will go back into effect on July 1.

When state and federal courts last February almost simultaneously knocked the props out of the marketing agreement, the blended price of milk received by the farmers was running round $1.87 to $2.00 per hundred weight (46 quarts).

Voluntary Agreement Failed

The farmers made a desperate effort to get a 90 per cent voluntary agreement to keep up the machinery, but it failed, and the price flopped to around $1.00, a bare 10 cents above the 1933 low—a circumstance somewhat similar to the collapse within the last twelve-month of cotton and wheat prices to close to the 1933 levels.

It does not follow that all this price tumble was due to the falling apart of the agreement. There would probably have been a drop to perhaps $1.50 for purely seasonal reasons, since there is always a thumping milk production at this time of year as the cows are on grass. The recent dry weather has dried up some of the production but it is still ample. Right now production is at the seasonal top, and it will start to decline just in time to help out re-inauguration of the program. The July average is expected to come out around $1.50.

The big problem about the whole business is whether dairy farmers' revenues, and the price of fluid milk, can be held up successfully and permanently without any production control. Years ago, after the fiasco of the Farm Board, the present Washington Administration decided that cotton and other farm staple prices could not be held up without some output curb, effected either by coercion or cash incentives to the farmers.

No Production Curb

The milk marketing plan, however, involves no production curb at all. The dairy farmers are asked to conform to no quota, pay no tax for excess production, and get no bribes to curb their cows. So it remains to be seen whether the program will produce "orderly marketing" or the price swings and market disorganization which seem to have been aggravated in other crops by Federal control even with the use of crop restriction.

The problem is enhanced by the fact that not only does the plan envisage a permanent increase in dairy returns but it also comes on top of a notable drop in feed costs, which constitute 50 per cent or more of the cost of producing milk. Wheat, corn, and other feeds are way down while milk is way up.

As a result milk production is booming. In the New York milk shed it is the largest in a generation, and the cycle of production is still in the upswing which would normally occur even without the milk agreement superimposed. To paraphrase the hog-growers' term, the corn-milk ratio is already way up in the dairy-man's favor.

And the full effect of this on milk production is yet to appear. The upswing of the cycle takes several years. It brings an increase of milk-production from western double-purpose cows, with the manufactured products coming east. It leads the farmers to stoke their cows with more feed, and to raise more calves, but it takes around 30 months to grow one cow into two. So there will probably be more milk before there is less.

Price Negligible Factor

But while production increases, consumption doesn't. Researchers who ought to know say fluid milk consumption is almost wholly insensitive to price; so the current price increases haven't hurt it, but price reductions won't help it. Last March, after the Courts threw out the market agreement, Borden's and Sheffield here made the sharpest single cut in the delivered fluid milk price in 20 years—2¼ cents. But it had no effect. There has since then been a slight increase in New York City milk consumption, but only, it is believed, due to a slight increase in employment.

Only two factors are recognized as perceptibly affecting milk consumption — (1) employment, and (2) the birth-rate. And the latter is declining. Packaged milk has been selling in grocery shops here at from 5 to 8 cents a quart and even free with every two dollar's worth of groceries, without effect except to accelerate the trend of recent years away from delivered over to cash-and-carry milk.

The long-term effect of the present program, therefore, coupled with the normal influence of lower feeds and higher production, is to try to force more milk into the fluid milk market than it will take, and this surplus milk will inevitably overflow into the manufactured market — i.e. into butter, cheese, evaporated milk, ice-cream, etc.

Kernel of Marketing Program

This has already happened to some extent; and its effects reflect back to the dairy farmer in two ways. First, some of these manufactured products, particularly evaporated milk, compete slightly among the poor with fluid milk itself. Second and more important, however, the consequent low prices for "surplus" milk cut down the blended price the farmer gets for his milk.

That works this way—and it is the kernel of the marketing program. At the beginning of the month the price for fluid milk and for milk-for-cream is set by order. Beginning July 1 it will probably be $2.00 per hundredweight for the first and $1.50 for the second. Buyers for the fluid market and the cream market must pay these prices or face the law. But milk sold for cheese, evaporated milk, etc., goes much cheaper.

Then at the end of the month the prices are averaged up by weight according to use. If a million hundredweight were sold for fluid at $2.00, and a million for cream at $1.50, and two million for other purposes at $1.00, that is 4,000,000 hundredweight for $5,500,000, or an average or "blended" price of about $1.37 per hundredweight.

And that is what the farmer gets. Handlers who paid less must put into an "equalization fund" and handlers who paid more can draw out, and the farmer gets the average.

Surplus Outlets a Safety Valve

So the "surplus" outlets are the safety valve of excess production, and in the end they would normally bring down the dairyman's revenues both by lowering his blended price, and by lowering the butter price on which the Class I and II, or fluid and cream prices, are calculated.

Here is where the total program begins again to take the same shape as the cotton program. Cotton is held up by the loan. The Government is also holding up by-product milk prices through artificial support of the butter and cheese markets through purchases by or for the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation. The FSCC and its affiliate, the Dairy Products Marketing Association, are heavily involved in the butter market, and both butter and cheese stocks are at record levels. Periodically the FSCC drains the pressure from these markets by giving away some of the stocks to relief.

This may explain the appearance in Congress this year for the first time in force of the dairy people among the other agricultural pressure groups. And their objective, which came out in the March farm-bill log-rolling, is the natural one of larger appropriations for the FSCC. And to judge by the present dairying trend, this indirect support to the milk marketing agreements will appear even more necessary in the next two or three years.

Need New Milk Outlets

There is talk of finding new industrial outlets for surplus milk, but so far it appears about as far away as the program of putting cotton into roadbeds. The Italians at the New York World's Fair have some textiles made from milk, but it has not been done commercially here. One difficulty, at least for New York, is that sanitary rules in this milk shed are very stringent and breed standards high. It seems unlikely that milk produced from expensively washed and sterilized cows could ever profitably be then manufactured into a suit of clothes.

There is much misunderstanding about the spread between what the farmer gets for milk and the housewife pays. In New York he has been recently getting about 2 cents and she has been paying 7 cents at the store and 11½ cents delivered. But these prices are not comparable. Only about 30 per cent of what the dealer pays 2 cents for is sold fluid. The rest goes into manufacture. It takes about 10½ quarts of milk to make a pound of butter, worth about 25 cents wholesale, and so on.

Averaged down, the latest New York state audit of the biggest distributors showed ⅛ cent over-all profit on all the milk they buy from the farmers. They have had to abide by all laws and orders, being politically vulnerable. Increasingly, however, independents have been getting milk for the blended price, or even for the surplus price, and then selling it fluid. That is very profitable.

Must Pass 'Exam' on Investment Rules to Inherit Father's Estate

ELIZABETH, N. J. (AP)—If the two daughters of the late John D. Morgan, Summit patent attorney, are to inherit his large estate, they must pass an examination on "principles of sound investment."

His will, filed for probate, established a trust fund from the bulk of the estate, with his widow, Mrs. Mattie B. Morgan, as beneficiary for life or until she remarries.

Upon her passing, the trust reverts to the daughters, Mrs. Elizabeth M. Finnegan of Mountain Lakes and Mrs. Katherine M. Sadtler of Washington, wife of an Army captain—on this condition:

"That they each thoroughly satisfy the trustees that they understand the principles of sound investment substantially as they are explained in some standard, authoritative work on this subject; this examination must show that they have a practical knowledge of such principles, permanently understood and remembered and not a mere temporary committing to memory of some book."

Musica Trial Postponed

NEW YORK (AP)—The trial of George, Arthur and Robert Musica and others for alleged mail fraud has been postponed by Federal Judge Samuel Mandelbaum, with the consent of counsel for both sides, until September 20. The sentencing of Benjamin Simon upon his plea of guilty was postponed until the same date.

New York Statute Permits Saturday Closing of Banks

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., June 20—Validation of the bill by Assemblyman Peter A. Quinn (D) of the Bronx, permitting banks and trusts companies in New York State to remain closed on Saturdays during July and August was announced by Gov. Herbert H. Lehman today. The Governor emphasized, however, that the measure was permissive—not compulsory—and that its provisions would become effective only after the board of directors of a bank or trust company had voted approval of closing their institution on the prescribed days.

"No bank need take advantage of its provisions if it does not wish to do so," he said in affixing his signature to the measure.

It was indicated in New York City today that a great majority of banks in that city and in many other municipalities of the state would take advantage of the provisions of the new law. The question, however, hinges on the stand taken by the 19 member banks of the New York Clearing House, and an informal survey of these member banks indicated a substantial majority in favor of Saturday closings in summer.

The next move will be the calling together of the members of the Clearing House in special session, which is expected before the end of this week, at which final action on the closing of member banks will be taken.

Most of the commercial banks of New York City not members of the Clearing House are expected to follow the lead of that body. The Federal Reserve bank and savings banks there, it was learned, are also awaiting the action of the Clearing House before deciding on Saturday closings.

Simultaneously the Governor vetoed the Stephens Bill, which would have provided that restrictions on the interest rate charged by banks, trust companies, private bankers, industrial banks and investment companies shall not apply to the purchase or other acquisition of notes, bills of exchange or other evidence of debt from payee or holder thereof at such prices as may be agreed upon.

NEW YORK, June 20 (AP)—The New York Stock Exchange will shortly appoint a special committee to consider keeping the exchange open one hour later each day, in connection with a proposal to close Saturday's during July and August.

Governor Lehman yesterday signed the Quinn Law, permitting banks and trust companies in the state to close Saturdays during July and August by approval of a majority of boards of directors of each bank. The New York Clearing House Committee expects to meet in the next few days to decide what the 19 member banks will do. The other 131 banks in the Metropolitan district, the savings banks and the Federal Reserve will probably govern their actions by the Clearing House Committee decision.

The attitude of the stock exchange on the question will be taken up by the board of governors June 28.

However, income of members has been so depleted that a strong movement against further reduction of trading hours has grown up. To meet this sentiment, President William Mc C. Martin will appoint a committee to consider a concurrent lengthening of hours from 10 to 3 to 10 to 4 Mondays to Fridays.

The move has also been sought by West Coast members and by arbitrageurs.

FHLB to Pay Off $41,500,000 Issue

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Federal Home Loan Board announced that $41,500,000 issue of its series "E," one per cent debentures, maturing July 1, would be paid off and no new issue offered.

The strong cash position of the Federal Home Loan banks and decreased demand for advances by member institutions made it unnecessary to refinance any portion of the issue, the board said.

New Jersey Bank Taken Over for Liquidation

PATERSON, N. J. (AP) — State Banking Commissioner Louis A. Reilly announced his department had taken over the Hamilton Trust Company at the close of business June 17 for liquidation.

Mr. Reilly said the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation was expected to pay all depositors within two weeks.

The commissioner said the bank board of directors had requested him by resolution to take possession at the close of business on June 17.

Total resources of the institution as of Dec. 31, 1938, were $4,277,879.53.

The bank, organized in 1899, carried more silk accounts than any other one bank during the heyday of the silk industry here.

Promoted

Sherman

Frederick W. Bierwirth

Named General Manager of the distributing organization of Western Electric Company to succeed Jerome D. Kennedy, who will retire on Sept. 1. Mr. Bierwirth is Vice-President of the company and Manager of the works at Kearny, N. J.

Bethlehem Steel Lists Underwriters For New Financing

WASHINGTON—An amendment to the registration statement of the Bethlehem Steel Coroporation covering its $25,000,000 bond issue has been filed with the Securities and Exchange Commission. The amendment lists the 24 underwriters who will market the $25,000,000 consolidated mortgage 20-year sinking fund 3¼ per cent bonds, Series F, due 1959.

The underwriters and the amount of their participation in the marketing operation are:

$3,559,000—Kuhn Loeb & Co., Smith, Barney & Co., and Mellon Securities Corporation.
$2,925,000—Harriman, Ripley & Co.
$1,950,000—The First Boston Corporation.
$1,200,000—Union Securities Corporation.
$500,000—G. M. P. Murphy & Co.
$445,000—Bonbright & Co., Inc.; Goldman, Sachs & Co.; Kidder, Peabody & Co.; Lazard Freres & Co.; Lee Higginson Corporation; Lehman Brothers; Dean Witter.
$250,000—Clark, Dodge & Co.; Glore, Forgan & Co.; Hallgarten & Co.; Hayden, Stone & Co.; Hemphill, Noyes & Co.; W. E Hutton & Co.; White, Weld & Co.
$160,000—Parrish & Co.
$750,000—Blyth & Co., Inc.
$2,000,000—Dillon, Read & Co.

Of the proceeds, $21,400,000 will be paid by the company to Bethlehem Steel Company (Pennsylvania), a wholly owned subsidiary, and will be used to replace in part the amount by which its working capital had been reduced as a result of the retirement of its first lien and refunding mortgage bonds of Bethlehem Steel Company (Pennsylvania) and the first consolidated mortgage bonds of Lackawanna Steel Company, and the remainder will be used for additions and improvements to properties and for working capital.

Retail Food Costs Show Slight Decline

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON—A decline of 0.1 per cent in the average retail cost of food between April 18 and May 16 was reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics. This decline, according to the Bureau, was due in large part to a decrease of 1.4 per cent in the cost of dairy products.

Food costs were lower in 24 of the 51 cities included in the Bureau's index. An equal number of cities reported higher costs. Prices declined for 50 of the 84 foods and advanced for 31. No change was reported for three items.

The May index for all foods was 76.5 per cent of the 1923-25 average. It was 3.3 per cent lower than a year ago, when the index stood at 79.1. The current index is 22.5 per cent above the level of May, 1933. It is 25.3 per cent below the May, 1929, index, which was 102.4.

New Stock Offer Of Aviation Corp.

NEW YORK (AP)—Stockholders of Aviation Corporation have been offered the right to subscribe to one additional share of capital stock at $3.30 for each three shares held as of June 22.

The rights expire July 6. Any unsubscribed shares will be underwritten by a banking group headed by Emanuel & Co. and Schroder Rockefeller & Co.

A registration statement filed with the SEC May 29 for 925-917 new shares indicated proceeds from the issue will be used to repay a $500,000 loan from Aviation & Transportation Corporation, parent concern, and for creation of additional manufacturing facilities.

U. S. Smelting Earnings Are Substantially Lower

United States Smelting Refining & Mining Company declared a regular dividend of 1¾ per cent on the preferred stock and a dividend of $1 per share on the common stock, payable July 15 to stock of record June 28.

After charges and preferred dividend requirements, the company showed a balance of $463,380 for the first five months of 1939, equivalent to 88 cents a share of common stock, compared with $373,794 for the first five months of 1938, or 71 cents a share, and to $1,930,760 for the first five months of 1937, or $3.65 per common share.

Manufacturers Ask Restriction Of NRLB Powers

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The National Association of Manufacturers called for revision of the Wagner Act today to remove much of the Labor Board's administrative discretion.

John C. Gall, the association's counsel, told a Senate labor subcommittee considering amendments that the board had "perverted" the law and said the matter "should be specifically dealt with by Congress, particularly as the board has clearly shown by its testimony that it has no intention of modifying anything except minor procedural requirements."

The association, which Mr. Gall said represented 7,500 manufacturers employing several million workers, recommended amendments to:

Protect employees "against unfair labor practices, whether practiced by employers, labor organizations or fellow employees" with "reasonable limitations upon the right to strike."

Prohibit the closed shop and the check-off.

Safeguard "freedom of speech . . . by clear and appropriate language.

Give employers the right to petition for elections to determine collective bargaining representatives.

Provide a statute of limitations on complaints of unfair labor practices.

Require unions to file for public inspection "reasonable information with respect to themselves and their responsibility."

"There is throughout the business world," Mr. Gall said, "a conviction that the National Labor Relations Board and its agents have been intensely pro-CIO, that they have been hostile to employers, to independent unions and to employees not affiliated with national unions, that they have violated many elementary principles of fair play, and that they have not only not contributed to a reduction of the volume of labor disputes but have in fact sown the seeds of future discord."

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central, and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

EXTRA MONEY—Take orders for Personal Christmas Cards and Stationery. Names inscribed. Also big-value 21-Card Assortment at $1.00. Profit 50c. Experience unnecessary. Samples Free. Wallace Brown, 225 Fifth Avenue, Dept. D-24, New York City.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

SANTA CRUZ, CALIF.—Casa Alta Apartments, at Beach; beautifully furnished; steam heat, electric refrigeration; garage; 1-2-3 rooms; 1½ hours' ride from San Francisco.

ROOMS TO LET
Vicinity N. Y. Worlds Fair

CORONA, L. I., N. Y., 108-20 39 Ave., RATHHOF—2 double rooms with twin bed; cross ventilation; walk to Fair; garage; private house; $1.50 person, $15 double weekly.

SALESWOMEN WANTED

COSMETICS — Ambitious women represent popular-priced quality line. No investment. Large commissions; continuous repeat business. ELDORE Co., 200 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

YOUR own hosiery and up to $22 a week in commissions selling famous Double-Wear Snag Proofed Chiffon silk hosiery to friends. Write for actual sample. AMERICAN MILLS, Dept. W-133, Indianapolis, Ind.

SUMMER RENTALS

MODERN cottage, 5 bedrooms, 2 baths, garage and porch; overlooking golf course and ocean at Sebasco, Me.; $300 for season. R. D. SKILLINGS, Bath, Me.

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS TO LET

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—3-room apt. furnished; 1 block from beach; reasonable, long season. Write Mrs. S. Adler, 22 S. California Avenue.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

THE ELIOT
370 COMMONWEALTH AVENUE, BOSTON
Near The Mother Church
1-3 room suites; Pullman kitchen; newly decorated; long or short terms. COM. 1400.

THE FENMORE
An apartment house of dignity and charm; choice of 2-room apartments furnished in maple with complete kitchenettes and hotel service; southwest exposure. Fenway view; switchboard service, free parking. Kenmore 3030.
64 Charlesgate East at Boylston Street BOSTON, MASS.

APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED

N. Y. C., 210 W. 79th St.—Large studio, unfurnished apartment; Venetian blinds, dressing room, tile bath kitchenette. Electrolux. Endicott 2-1883

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Business woman will share furnished 3-room apartment; East Eighties. Call Lehigh 4-3300, Extension 352, $25 monthly.

AUTOMOBILES FOR HIRE

VISITORS TO BOSTON—Visit Pleasant View with an experienced young woman as your driver guide; long or short trips arranged for your individual requirements. Centre Newton 3331 or 2946-W.

AUTOMOBILES FOR SALE

Exceptional Used Car Values!

'37 Ford Conv. Sedan	$515
'37 Ford Deluxe Cabriolet	$445
'36 Ford Coupe	$275
'35 Ford Tudor	$215

Liberal Allowance—Easy Terms
HOOVER MOTORS, Inc.
Park Square, Boston HAN. 7100

BOOKBINDING

FINE BINDINGS of Text Books, Bibles, Journals, Sentinels. Write for definite appointment. F. A. Klase, 301 East 92nd St., N. Y. C.

BUSINESS SERVICE

BUSINESS advice and management, also varied experience in Government departmental matters. MANGHUM & MANGHUM, Transportation Building, Washington, D. C.

COUNTRY BOARD

Crystal Lake Lodge, Enfield, N. H. Rest, recreation; reasonable. For pamphlet write Kenneth Harbison, 1537 B'klyn Ave., B'klyn, N. Y.

EMPLOYMENT AGENCIES

ATLAS EMPLOYMENT AGENCY
Efficient Scandinavian and Finnish domestic help, 803 Lexington Ave. (63rd St.), New York. Regent 4-2296

ENTERTAINMENTS

CLEON B. WHITE ENTERTAINMENTS
Hotel Bradford, Boston, HUBbard 1110.
Twenty-seven years successfully selecting the right attraction for the particular occasion.

SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified
United States and Canada
(Continued)

FOLDING CHAIRS
CHAIRS, TABLES, COAT RACKS SELL RENT
CAPitol 3632 JACKSON FOLDING CHAIRS
37 Haymarket Square, Boston

FURNITURE
FOR SALE Good Used Furniture, Bric-a-Brac, Glassware, etc.
Our Prices Are Very Reasonable
Kay-Bee Furniture, 1024 Boylston St., Boston

FURRIERS
FLEMING'S FURS Cold Storage
Remodeling repairs
Custom made, at summer prices. Also ready-to-wear. 345 Seventh Ave. at 30th St., N. Y. C. Phone Penna. 6-2279

HELP WANTED
GREEK proofreader for small amount of occasional work on modern Greek; Christian Scientist preferred. Box F-40, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

HELP WANTED—MEN
GREETING card artist wanted by concern located near Boston. Must be experienced, have real creative ability. Permanent position, substantial salary for right person. Exceptional opportunity. Write fully, Box F-42, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

MOVING AND STORAGE
GEORGE'S BACK BAY EXPRESS
Local and Long Distance Furniture and Piano Movers. Storage. New Padded Vans. 34 Westland Ave., Boston. KENmore 3623.

PAYING GUESTS
A PRIVATE estate, Monadnock region—1400 ft. elevation away from traffic; for discriminating guests; rates $21-$35; booklet. Highfields, Marlboro, New Hampshire. Tel. 6 ring 21.

BEAUTIFUL Connecticut Hills; peaceful home for one or two paying guests; private bath; $20.00 weekly; Friday night to Monday morning $7.00. MISS IVES, Cannondale, Conn.

BRENTWOOD 300 1st Avenue
Asbury Park, N. J.
Ocean View. Tel. 3443. $17 up weekly with meals, $10 up without. C. S. HOFF.

ROOMS in refined home for rest and study or vacation, summer or permanent. 136 Garfield Ave., Avon-by-the-Sea, N. J.

SKY LINE FARM GUEST HOUSE—In Vermont hills; modern, clean, restful; rates reasonable; booklet. H. F. JOHNSON, St Johnsbury, Vt.

TENNIS PLAYERS' PARADISE
Best two weeks you ever spent on the best courts you'll find anywhere. $50.00 includes everything, even carfare (100 miles) and tips. Swimming, pool, baseball, sports. Booklets.
HAPPY ACRES COUNTRY CLUB
BOX 5, MIDDLEFIELD, CONN.
New York Office:
Bronx. 119 West 57th. CIrcle 7-6321

PROPOSALS
INVITATION FOR BIDS. U. S. H. A.-AIDED HOUSING PROJECT, MASS. 2-1, BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY—The Boston Housing Authority will receive sealed bids for the construction of U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-1, located in the Charlestown District, Boston, Massachusetts, until 12 o'clock noon, Daylight Saving Time, July 17, 1939, at the office of the Boston Housing Authority, 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, at which time and place all bids will be publicly opened and read aloud. Bids shall be submitted in triplicate in a sealed envelope, endorsed with the name of the bidder and marked "Charlestown District U. S. H. A.-Aided Housing Project, Mass. 2-1." Each proposal shall set forth separate bids for each of the following base proposals. BASE PROPOSAL NO. 1—Construction of all work of the entire project, including Site Developments, Landscape Work, Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Work. BASE PROPOSAL NO. 2—Construction of all work of the entire project, including Site Developments, Landscape Work, Plumbing, Heating, and Electrical Work, omitting Buildings Numbered 41, 42 and 43, as shown on plans. The attention of bidders is directed to the alternates under each base proposal. The successful bidder will be required to furnish a satisfactory performance bond, as set forth in the Specification. Attention is called to the minimum wage rates which must be paid on this project, as set forth in the schedule of minimum wage rates determined for this project by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts under the provision of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935 and made a part of the specification. Attention is also called to the requirements relating to Workmen's Compensation and to conditions of employment. Contract documents, including plans and Specifications, are on file at the office of the Boston Housing Authority at 18 Oliver Street, Boston, Massachusetts, and may be obtained by depositing $125.00 in the form of a certified check payable to the Boston Housing Authority for each set of documents so obtained. The amount of the deposit will be refunded upon return of each set in good condition within 10 days after opening of bids. A certified check or bank draft payable to the Boston Housing Authority, United States Government Bonds, or a satisfactory bid bond executed by the bidder and a surety company authorized to transact business in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, in the amount set forth in the Specifications must be submitted with each bid. No bid shall be withdrawn for a period of sixty (60) days subsequent to the opening of bids without the consent of the Boston Housing Authority. The Boston Housing Authority reserves the right to reject any or all bids and to waive any informalities either in the bidding or in the proposals. BOSTON HOUSING AUTHORITY. By: John A. Breen, Chairman.
June 19, 1939

ROOMS TO LET
N. Y. C., 215 W. 101st (Broadway)—Studios: Double, single; spacious, cool; guests accommodated: $6-$10. AC. 2-7675 (Davis).

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN
CHAUFFEUR mechanic, first-class references from well-known people, wishes position. Write Box N-6, Suite 1550, 500 5th Ave., N. Y. C.

GENTLEMAN of refinement desires position as receptionist or similar employment. Ernest L. Smith, 275 Claremont Ave., Montclair, N. J.

15 YEARS as salesman and sales manager in department store and beauty shop field; seeking change in position; now in New York area; will go anywhere. Write Box A-5, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Avenue N. Y. C.

SUMMER BOARD
FOR a restful vacation in an attractive private home in the fragrant pines of the White Mountains address Box 238, North Conway, N. H.

THE GREENLEAF, Kennebunk, Me.—Ideal place for restful vacation; cool, comfortable; near beach; excellent food. Write MRS P. D. GREENLEAF

SUMMER RENTALS
FOREST HILLS, N. Y., 260 Puritan Ave., July-Aug., $150; 6 rooms, playroom, 2 baths; insulated; garage; garden. WERNER, Bo. 8-6303.

SALT BOX COTTAGE, 7 rooms; 25 minutes from New Milford, Conn.; fully equipped, linen, silver. Write Box R-9, Suite 1550, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY
WORN FUR COATS WANTED—CASH! J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408 Opp. Macy's. Get our offer before selling.

European
Local Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 1/5 a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information. Clarence House, 4, Central Buildings, Westminster, London S. W. 1. Tel. Whitehall 9691.

Those answering advertisements where Box Numbers are used have the privilege of posting to the Monitor's monomark address and letters addressed to Box . . . BCM/CSM, London, are ensured prompt delivery to the Monitor office.

APARTMENTS
REDCAR, Yorkshire—Apartments, bed and breakfast; modern house, near sea and country; stray; quiet; personal attention. 9 Winchester Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or private apartments; near station, close Christian Science church; terms moderate. WHELDON, 43, Falsgrave Road.

SCARBOROUGH — Apartments, board optional; H. and C. water in bedrooms; 1 minute sea. MAUGHAN 37 North Marine Road.

SCARBOROUGH—Board residence or apartments; close to Sea, Parks, Bathing Pool. MISS DODSWORTH, 102 North Marine Road.

ARTISTS
PORTRAITS IN OIL COLOURS
As family treasures, or for presentation. By an accomplished artist. Moderate fees. Write: Mrs. C. GAWTHORN
44, UXBRIDGE STREET LONDON, W. 8

BOARD AND RESIDENCE
EDINBURGH—Bed sitting-rooms, large, sunny; bath, hot and cold, electric light; board Aug.-Sept. MERRILEES, 15 Lonsdale Terrace.

LOVELY SWALEDALE—Board residence, good position; every comfort; terms from 7/- per day. Miss HIRD, Beckmount, Reeth, Richmond, Yorkshire.

HOUSES FOR SALE
TUNBRIDGE WELLS, (Kent) FARRINGDON, Blatchington Road—Convenient modern house for sale £1 400; 3 reception, 6 bed, bath and usual offices; delightful situation, good neighbourhood, south aspect, 5 minutes shops, convenient stations, London 45 minutes; garage, garden. DILNOTT STOKES, Lonsdale Chambers, Tunbridge Wells.

TUNBRIDGE WELLS, near Mount Ephraim—Modern house, 3 reception, 5 bed, bathroom, kitchen and usual offices, central heating, excellent condition; garage, good garden; £1,350, freehold. Apply owner, G. I. ADAMS, 21, Grosvenor Rd., Tunbridge Wells.

YORKS—Modern house, nicely situated, residential district; dining, drawing, kitchen, 3 rooms. Apply MRS. TROTTER, 189 Moor Avenue, Bradford.

European
Local Classified
(Continued)

FLATLETS
IT'S A PLEASURE to stay at Green Park House, 5 White Horse St., London W. 1.; exclusive but inexpensive flatlets. Mayfair 0161.

PAYING GUESTS RECEIVED
NORTHUMBERLAND — Spend your holiday in old country house; lovely quiet country; garage; bathing; tennis; from 2½ gns. weekly. Tel. Milfield 3? MRS. GREY, Milfield Hill, Wooler.

ROOMS TO LET
I. O. MAN: ST. JOHNS near PEEL—Furnished rooms in country bungalow, no attendance, pleasantly situated, restful holiday. EMERY, "Ingle Nook."

TEACHERS POST VACANT
CHALLONER SCHOOL, 72, Queen's Gate, London—Wanted in September: (1) graduate mistress qualified to take geography throughout the school, history and Latin subsidiary; (2) kindergarten mistress, good music and handwork; (3) mistress, French or Swiss nationality to teach French throughout the school.

Small Hotels and Pensions in Europe and South Africa

ENGLAND
BLACKPOOL—Langdale Private Hotel. New South promenade; facing sea, every modern convenience; h. and c. all rooms, lift; personal supervision; terms from 9/6 per day inclusive.

Boscastle, WELLTOWN MANOR, Cornwall
An Elizabethan Manor (1590) Completely unspoiled, in King Arthur's Country
Also under same management
CHIPPING CAMPDEN HOUSE
Chipping Campden, Gloucester
A Georgian House of great dignity and charm in beautiful old-world village within easy reach of Stratford-on-Avon and many historical towns.

BOURNEMOUTH DERBY ROAD **Craigleith Hotel**
Renowned for its homely atmosphere, excellent food and cooking; h. and c. water, and gas fires in bedrooms; 3 minutes' walk from church and sea; terms very moderate; illustrated tariff. C. MORRISH.

BOURNEMOUTH POOLE ROAD **ARNCOTT HALL**
A modern comfortable hotel, 45 bedrooms; fitted h. and c. and radiators; private bathrooms; electric lift; inclusive terms 3½ to 5 gns. Telegrams and Tel. Bournemouth 3050.

BOURNEMOUTH E. — "Craigrie" Southern Road. Close sea, excellent cooking, every comfort. Mr. and Mrs. Monk. Tel. 15 Courne 1160.

BOURNEMOUTH EAST CLIFF **LYNTON COURT**
Next door Christian Science Church.
46 rooms (16 due south, 8 ground floor), 4 lounges, recreation room, acre grounds. Everything for perfect holiday. Winter terms from 2½ gns. Tariff on request.
O. HOSIER

BOURNEMOUTH GERVIS ROAD EAST **YENTON**
Winter visitors will appreciate centrally heated bedrooms; quiet, peaceful atmosphere. P. H. Benn. Tel. 2752.

BOURNEMOUTH (NEAR) **BURNBRAE**
Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Tite, Dudsbury Road, Ferndown, Dorset. Phone Northbourne 28.

CANTERBURY CATHEDRAL GUEST HOUSE
10b The Precincts, & 37 Burgate
Tel. 280011

Clear View Hotel, Worthing
LIFT. Between Pier and Band. Warmly recomm. Fr. 3 gns. wkly., fr. 12/- daily. Tel. 326.

Dawlish—Rockstone Hotel
Actually overlooking Channel. Has an early Victorian serenity with the conveniences of modern fittings. Tel. 158.

EXETER. Dix's Field Private Hotel—Every comfort, excellent cuisine; central, secluded; H. and C. throughout, gas fires in bedrooms; terms 14/- per day. MRS. A. J. HUBBARD.

Filey—WHITE LODGE HOTEL
E. Yorks. R. A. C. Open all year. 4 to 7 gns.

FLEMING'S HOTEL
London, 16 Sussex Place, Lancaster Gate, W. 2
Quiet, modern, H. and C. bathroom every floor; with breakfast 6/6 per night, from 35/- per week. Scottish Proprietress. PAD. 6885.

LAKE DISTRICT **NEWBY BRIDGE HOTEL**
Overlooking the southern end of Lake Windermere. Quiet English country house atmosphere. Ideal center for the Lakes or for a restful holiday. Unusually high standard of comfort and cuisine. Open for meals to non-residents. A. A. (Three star). R. A. C.
Tel. Newby Bridge 222.

LAKE DISTRICT — INGLEMERE HOTEL (Private), Arnside. On the beautiful Upper Reaches of Morecambe Bay and the best southern centre for the Lakes. Cumberland Coast and Yorkshire Moors. Vi-spring beds, H. and C., spacious lounges and grounds, recreation room, golf, tennis, excursions, invigorating air, chef. A. A., R. A. C. Tel. 12 Arnside.

LAKE DISTRICT **BAINRIGGS, GRASMERE**
Board residence; charming position on lake; all conveniences; terms moderate. MRS. WILSON.

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AN INEXPENSIVE FIRST CLASS HOTEL
Most Modern Comfort, Service and a Cuisine of the Best
THE GRANTLEIGH
Inverness Terrace, Hyde Park, W. 2.
Quite near Christian Science church
En pension 3½ gns. b. w. Daily 12/6
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Cable Grantleigh, Padd., London

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Join a small House-Party. Private suites, £14 for 14 days, £10.10s. for 7 days, including personally conducted sight-seeing. MAJOR DOUGLAS, 120 Cromwell Road, S. W. 7.

LONDON
SPENSER HOUSE HOTEL
First class — exclusively vegetarian
Hot and cold water in all rooms. Lifts. Central heating. Day and night service. Tariff Brochure No. 2 from
HECTOR NICHOLLS, Managing Director
Palace Gate, Kensington, W. 2
Tele. Western 2885/6

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LONDON — PEMBRIDGE GARDENS RESIDENTIAL HOTEL W. 2 (close to Christian Science church), passenger lifts and every modern convenience; free use of private sitting rooms for entertaining; one of the best of its kind in London; inclusive terms from 3½ gns. per week.

London—EARLSFIELD HOUSE HOTEL 31/32 Courtfield Gardens, S. Ken., S. W. 5. Fro 3357. Quiet, facing Gardens. Nr. Tube and Met. H. and C. Water. Well-appointed. Noted Cuisine. Highly recommended. From 2½ gns.
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South Norwood Hill, S. E. 25
QUIET COMFORTABLE
150 feet back from road
Central Heating Running Water in Bedrooms
Moderate terms Brochure on request

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Central heating, running water, excellent position facing sea; own garden produce; moderate tariff. Proprietors, MR. and MRS. SLOUGH.

NEWCASTLE-ON-TYNE **Regent Hotel**
59 Osborne Road
Good Board Residence. Every Comfort
Tele. Jes. 906

SANDOWN, I. O. W. "Sandhill"; near sea, golf course; fine view; h. and c.; personal supervision; restful; terms 3 guineas.

Scarborough HOTEL MONTROSA
South Cliff
Lovely sea views—near Spa, Gardens and Pool. H. & C. bedrooms. Vi-soring and others throughout. From 11/6 to July 31st. Tel. 994.

SCARBOROUGH 5 Albion Road South Cliff
Boarding Establishment. Comfortable, quiet, good cooking. H. & C. in bed-rooms. Close Spa, Sea. Garage near. Terms from 9/6. Hodgson. Tel. 1564.

SHANKLIN — Sherwood Private Hotel. Hope Rd.; direct sea views with no obstructions. ½ minute bathing beach; excellent cooking, every comfort. MR. and MRS. REVILL. Phone 2189.

SOUTHPORT Talbot Private Hotel
Central heating, gas fires, h. and c. water in bedrooms; near Christian Science church; garage near. Phone 30011.

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STUDLAND BAY—DORSET
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has a reputation for comfort and good table; bathing, boating, golf, riding; Christian Scientists welcomed; tariff on application. Tel. Studland 224.

THE WARREN GUEST HOUSE, Wootton, Nr. Canterbury—Modern conveniences and restful surroundings in charming country; E. L. H. and C. Basins; sep. tables; Folkestone and sea 7 miles; 3 gns. weekly. Phone Selsted 55.

TORQUAY **ROBIN HILL HOTEL**
Close sea, shops, amusements; central heating, h. and c.; garage; modern beds; excellent food; moderate terms. MR. and MRS. S. HALE.

WESTGATE-ON-SEA, KENT, SEA GRANGE
Private hotel, beautifully situated facing sea; running water in all bedrooms; golf and tennis arranged. MRS. INGLIS.

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HOTEL CECILIA
11 Avenue MacMahon, Paris (Etoile)
Refined—Prices Moderate
Rooms with and without baths.
Demi or full Pension
Paris, France

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Rooms with and without baths.
Moderate terms with and without pension.

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(Near Ave. de l'Opéra and Palais Royal)
Quiet Family Hotel
Very modern accommodation,
Rooms from Frs. 30.-

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(Continued)

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"CLAREMONT"
Promenade, Douglas, I.O.M.
Cleanliness. Good Food. Service.
Inclusive Terms from 3 to 4 gns. weekly.
Open all the year round.
Enq. L. Chadwick, Resident Owner. Phone 178.

DOUGLAS—"New Victoria." Broadway; central, modern comforts, hot and cold; dancing; bathing from hotel. Write tariff. Phone 1670.

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DOUGLAS — Corrins, "Cliffside" Boarding Establishment; our aim to combine comfort, cleanliness, excellent catering and satisfaction; minute sea; open all year. 41, Castle Mona Ave.

ISLE OF MAN: DOUGLAS. 6 Rose Mount—Select apartments, board residence; near shops, buses and Christian Science Church; terms moderate. MRS. M. HOLDEN.

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DUNFRUIN PRIVATE HOTEL, KIRN.—Four minutes from Pier. All modern conveniences. Pleasant garden; garage. CLARKSON (Late Douglas Hotel—Dunoon).

EDINBURGH—Royal Stuart Hotel, 18 Abercromby Place, overlooking Queen Street Gardens; H & C; central heating; bathroom every floor; elevator; comfort, charm, excellent cuisine. Phone 27790

GLASGOW—Parkgrove Hotel, 11 Park Ter.; excellent residential hotel, overlooking park; near Christian Science church; garage. Douglas 3306.

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BERN. Pension Stamm, Kirchenfeld. Homelike family pension. Running water. Near Christian Science church

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in private villa facing south; park, tennis; every comfort; en pension terms from 7-8 frs. Chemin Krieg 7, Florissant

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BERNER OBERLAND
The fine holiday resort in the high mountains.
Moderate terms K. Gysler

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Quiet, central situation, careful cooking. Garden. Running water.

INTERLAKEN—Hotel-Pension Blumlisalp; nice family pension near the Rugenpark; quiet position; rooms with running water; renowned cuisine; reasonable terms

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AROSA
Sunshine all around
Close to Ski-ing fields;
Moderate Terms

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Hotel-Pension FROHBURG
Best Situation—Swimming.
Terms fr. 8. to 9.50.

YOUNG GIRLS or ladies are received in comfortable private home. Opportunity to learn French. Write to MRS. ROMY, Verger Rond 20, Neuchatel.

WALES
LLANDUDNO. Branksome Private Hotel—near sea, golf, tennis, garage, H. and C. water, high-class cuisine; sunny, refined, moderate. MRS. ALLENBY KING.

England

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R. McKNO
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Tailor
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Res. 358, Blackburn Rd., Oswaldtwistle

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(2 Doors from Regent Cinema)
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COAL MERCHANTS
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The Oldest and Largest Distributors in Bradford

F. GELDER & SON
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The store for Everything in Household Ironmongery and Gardening Requisites
Open Saturdays to 9 p.m. Tel. 4131

ENGLAND
BRADFORD
(Continued)

Brown Muff's
of BRADFORD
Yorkshire's Famous Store
Fashions; Fabrics; Furnishings; Decorations; Men's Outfitting
Phone 2890 (Fourteen Lines)

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BAKER-WHEELER
SPECIALISTS IN POSTICHE — LADIES — CHILDRENS — EXPERTS IN PERMANENT WAVING
HAIRDRESSER
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SETTING
10-18 COMSCLIFFE ROAD
PHONE 3052

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Limited
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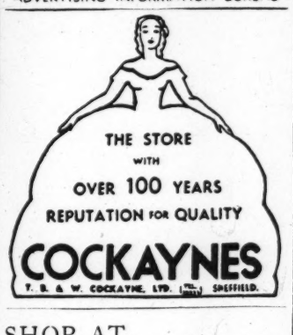

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Little Chauncey

"A bowl of soup, and have the orchestra play louder, please."

The Daisies' Journey

A Story for Children

It was a large field and the grass grew green all over it. It was Mistress Fogarty's field, and away at one end of it Mrs. Fogarty had a garden of daisies and primroses. The daisies and primroses were very happy together. There weren't many of them, indeed Mrs. Fogarty often wished her garden were bigger. Indeed Mrs. Fogarty sometimes nodded and dreamed that her large field was full of daisies.

As for the daisies they never thought of spreading in the field. They were content to stay in the snug little garden at the end of it. They had each other and the primroses for company. Yet if they had known Mrs. Fogarty's wishes they might have tried to please her. They just didn't know them, any more than they knew the sunflower's wishes until Robin told them. The sunflower lived all alone in the very middle of the field and nodded his golden head to every wind that passed.

Robin flew down among the daisies and primroses early one evening. He seemed all of a flutter.

"Cheerio-cheer-up!" he sang, tripping across the grass straight to the garden.

The daisies and primroses lifted their heads wet with dew. It was evident Robin had something to tell.

"What are you going to tell us, Robin?" they asked. "That Jenny Wren's eggs are hatched?"

Robin flapped a wing. "It's not about Jenny Wren," he said. "In fact it's not about any bird. It's about a flower."

"A flower," the daisies cried. "Now that is interesting. What kind of a flower and where does it grow?"

"A sunflower," Robin answered, "and it grows in the green field."

The daisies and primroses looked at each other.

"All alone in the green field?" they asked.

"That's just the point," Robin went on. "Sunflower grows all alone in the green field, not a flower anywhere near him."

"Fancy that!" the primroses said. "He must be lonely."

"He is lonely," Robin repeated. He gave them a gentle look and with a flutter of his wings was gone.

There was silence for a moment, then the daisies said bravely, "We must go to the lonely sunflower."

The primroses gasped.

"And grow in the field?" they cried. "You won't like it."

The daisies nodded. "We shall like it," they whispered, "because we shall make the sunflower happy." The daisies had never traveled before and it took them all day to make their plans. But next morning, twenty of the tallest and fairest stood up straight around the sunflower, swaying slightly as their roots crept into the moist soil to find a firm hold.

"We've come to keep you company," the daisies said, looking up at the sunflower high above them.

How the sunflower beamed.

"Will you stay?" he asked.

"Always," they whispered, "and there will be more of us."

The sunflower raised his yellow head.

"A field of daisies," he murmured. "Ah, that will be a lovely sight."

One morning late that summer, Dame Fogarty looked out of her window. Her eyes shone brightly and she clapped her hands.

"My dream has come true," she cried. "My field is full of daisies."

Up in the tree the robin sang, "Cheerio-cheer-up!"

The tall sunflower bent down on his green stock. "Are you happy here?" he asked the daisies. They all nodded their heads so that the whole field was ruffled. Sunflower sang happily:

"The field is now
A garden fair
With daisies growing
Everywhere."

Daily Quotation

THERE is no failure except by ceasing to try.—GORE.

In Lighter Vein

Keep It Up

"That airplane which my brother invented is a great piece of work."

"I hope he can keep up the good work."

Shufflin' Along

"Well, Bobby, how did you like your first dancing lesson?"

"It's easy. All you have to do is turn around and keep wiping your feet."

Not for Him

"A splendid car! Just start her up, and in two hours you are in Birmingham."

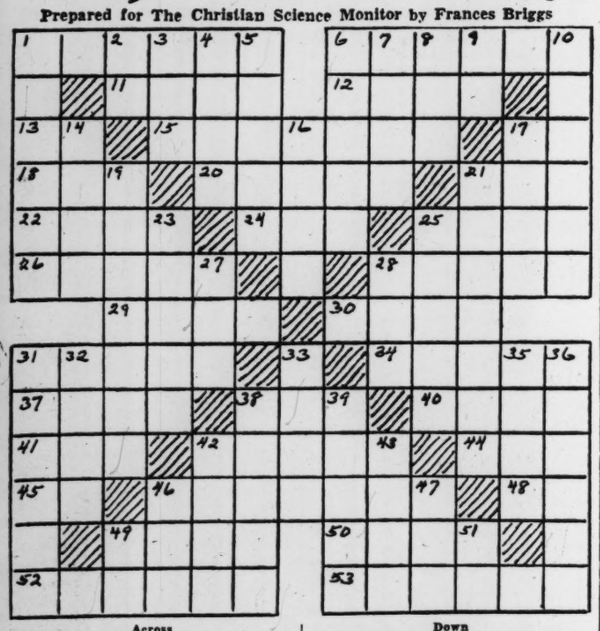
"That's no good to me."

"Why not?"

"I don't know anybody in Birmingham."—En Rolig Half Timma (Gothenburg).

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Jascha Heifetz plays what musical instrument?
6—What is an island of Dutch East Indies?
11—Who was a celebrated Italian actress?
12—Part performed by an actor in a play is what?
13—What is one of New England States (abbr.)?
15—Dissonance is what?
17—What is a unit of measurement in typography?
18—What was used for plummets in Bible times?
20—What is a county of northern Arkansas?
21—Exist.
23—What river joins Ingoda in forming Shilka River?
24—What is that stratum of soil filled with roots of grass, herbs, etc.?
25—Who was son of Abindab?
26—What is a river of Bavaria, Germany?
28—Foreigner is what?
29—Who was father of Bela?
30—"Time and — wait for no man."
31—What bulbous plant blooms in spring?
34—Who was an Asherite, of sons of Ulla?
37—Who was a Midianite chief defeated by Gideon?
38—Small, soggy marsh is what?
40—Loch ———. Scotland is celebrated for its scenery.
41—What term indicates a duplicate?
43—Who were conquered by Julius Caesar?
44—What is the bandicoot of India?
45—Isle of Man (abbr.).
46—Abraham was father of whom?
48—Rev. Edward P. Foster devised what artificial language?
49—What is one of countless minute darkish dots mottling sun?
50—What is a jackal of North Africa?
52—Who was a son of Seir the Horite?
53—What village was about 7½ miles from Jerusalem?

Down

1—What was first name of author of drama "Hernani"?
2—What is an alleged force or natural power?
3—What is fourth name in list of children of Shem?
4—Who was an Egyptian goddess?
5—What is the home of a fieldfare (pl.)?
6—Leaf of a fern is what?
7—Space between eye and bill in birds is called what?
8—Is Book of Joel in Old or New Testament?
9—Second note of scale is what?
10—Who was selected by Joseph as hostage for appearance of Benjamin?
14—Tooth of a fork is what?
16—What is any of certain birds of rail family?
17—Buffalo, N. Y., is a port of what lake?
19—What town of Arizona is opposite one of same name in Mexico?
21—Who was Benjamite chief of body of archers in time of David?
23—What city of Judah is mentioned in Josh. 15:43?
25—Who was one of Pilgrims who settled Plymouth, Mass.?
27—Siesta is what?
28—According to Wordsworth, every flower enjoys what?
31—Who was son of Tobit?
32—What objects are mentioned in Bible in connection with Thummim?
33—How many chapters in Book of Ruth?
35—What river flows through Munich?
36—Who was founder of a library in New York (poss.)?
38—Confusion of languages occurred where?
39—European kite is what?
42—Who was one of sons, or descendants, of Benjamin?
43—Flippers enable seals to do what?
46—What is male ferret called?
47—What is Shem called in Luke 3:36?
49—What is longest river in Italy?
51—Bachelor of Arts (abbr.).

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Lavish Rewards for the Traveler

Monitor Camera Club from Miss G. Bertelsman, Westmoreland, England
Nature's Cauldron, Zermatt, Switzerland.

Ann Stahl, Camp Custer, Mich.
Grand Canyon of the Colorado.

Did You Ever Wonder

How the Lead Is Put Into the Lead Pencil?

The name "lead pencil" is not quite accurate, for there is no lead in the pencils which we use today. The substance that now does the writing is graphite, a soft black form of carbon.

The reason that they are called lead pencils is that long, long ago the Romans and Egyptians did their writing with slender sticks of lead, and the name was never changed from lead pencil to graphite pencil.

The first graphite pencils were

Slab grooved for six graphite "leads."

made about 1654 from natural graphite, just as it came from the mine. These pencils were not very satisfactory, for graphite is almost too soft to be used alone in a pencil. The first pencils made with graphite that had been mixed and ground with very fine, soft clay and then fired in a kiln, were made by N. J. Condé in 1795.

The graphite and clay powder is mixed with water; and when of a consistency about like dough, it is squeezed through a press with a hole just the diameter of the required stick of graphite. The soft cylinders of graphite are laid out on a table and cut into pencil lengths and then baked for several hours before they are put in the wooden covering.

The best pencil wood is red cedar, although some other kinds, such as pine, are sometimes used. Slabs of wood half as thick as a pencil and wide enough for several pencils are grooved by machinery. The slender cylinders of graphite are laid in the grooves of one slab, and a second grooved slab is glued on top. The slabs are held together by a press until the glue hardens. Then the pencils are cut apart and shaped as required, painted, varnished, and stamped with a number or letter showing the degree of hardness and perhaps the trade name. The erasers are put on by clamping to the wood the nickel caps that hold the rubber.

In colored pencils, clay, chalk, or wax is mixed with the coloring matter and used in the place of graphite. In the large, flat, very soft carpenter's pencils, wax and tallow, instead of clay, are mixed with the graphite. "Copying" pencils are made by blending aniline dye with the graphite. But none of today's lead pencils use lead!—**W. P. Keasbey.**

The Light of Character

As daylight can be seen through very small holes, so little things will illustrate a person's character.—Anon.

Miss G. Bertelsman
Bernese Alps, from Mt. Pilatus, Lucerne.

Pen Points for Peace

Compiled by Anne Zeitlin Medalia

Would you end war? Create great peace.—Oppenheim.

Behind these poison-gas armaments, as behind all armaments, there are the powerful interests of private capital, for which economic profit is the deciding factor. It is in its interest to keep fear alive and to urge that only increased armaments can give national security.—Captain Brunskog.

We have to want peace, want it enough to pay for it, pay for it in our own behavior and in material ways. We have to want it enough to overcome our lethargy and go out and find all those in other countries who want it as much as we do.—Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt.

Daily Anecdote

An Expert in Disguise

A number of years ago a salesgirl at the glove counter in the Wanamaker store, having finished waiting on a woman customer, turned to wait on a man. As she was fitting his gloves he remarked: "If you will allow me to say so, you didn't take enough trouble to satisfy your last customer."

The girl looked peeved and said, "Oh, you seem to know a lot about waiting on customers! Why don't you try it and show us how?"

"Not a bad idea," said the man stepping behind the counter. "May I wait on you, Madam?" he continued, addressing another customer.

"I want a pair of washable long white gloves."

As she selected a pair, the man said, "But you will want an extra pair while these are being washed, will you not?"

"Oh, I suppose I shall," replied the woman.

"Naturally," assured the man. "And these," he continued, "are exactly the same kind of gloves, only in gray, as you see, for afternoon wear. May I suggest two pairs of these?"

The woman took them. He sold her four pairs of gloves when she came to buy one pair. And all in 10 minutes.

"Say, you're some seller," said the salesgirl. "You ought to get a job here."

"Well," replied the man genially, "you see I've other things to do." And he gave her his card which read, "Mr. Rodman Wanamaker."

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Arabs Won as Friends

(The London Times)

London

When the 1st Battalion of The Border Regiment arrived at Mandora Barracks, Aldershot, it brought with it a scimitar in a silver scabbard presented as a token of friendship by an Arab chief with whom it had several times been in conflict.

On a silver shield is the inscription: "1939. Presented to Colonel Lay, officers and other ranks. The Border Regiment by Farid Irshaid Kuffeir, Palestine." The battalion is composed largely of Lancashire and Westmorland men and went to Palestine from Catterick 18 months ago. It was sent to Jenin, in the district of Samaria, where the Arab revolt was active. For the first few months the men were employed night and day enforcing and keeping the peace. Eventually it broke down resistance, and the traditional tolerance and good humor of the troops won the confidence and ultimately the friendship of many Arabs hitherto hostile.

Social calls were exchanged between officers and Arab notables, while the men fraternized with the people from the villages and once attended a wedding feast. Friendly relations continued right up to the time the battalion was due to sail for England, when Farid Irshaid Kuffeir, accompanied by a number of his fellows, went aboard the Dunera at Haifa to say good-by. The presentation of the scimitar was made on board the troopship.

A Verse for Today . . .

Those things, which ye have both learned, and received, and heard, and seen in me, do: and the God of peace shall be with you.—PHIL. 4:9.

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Flower of Modesty in Bloom*

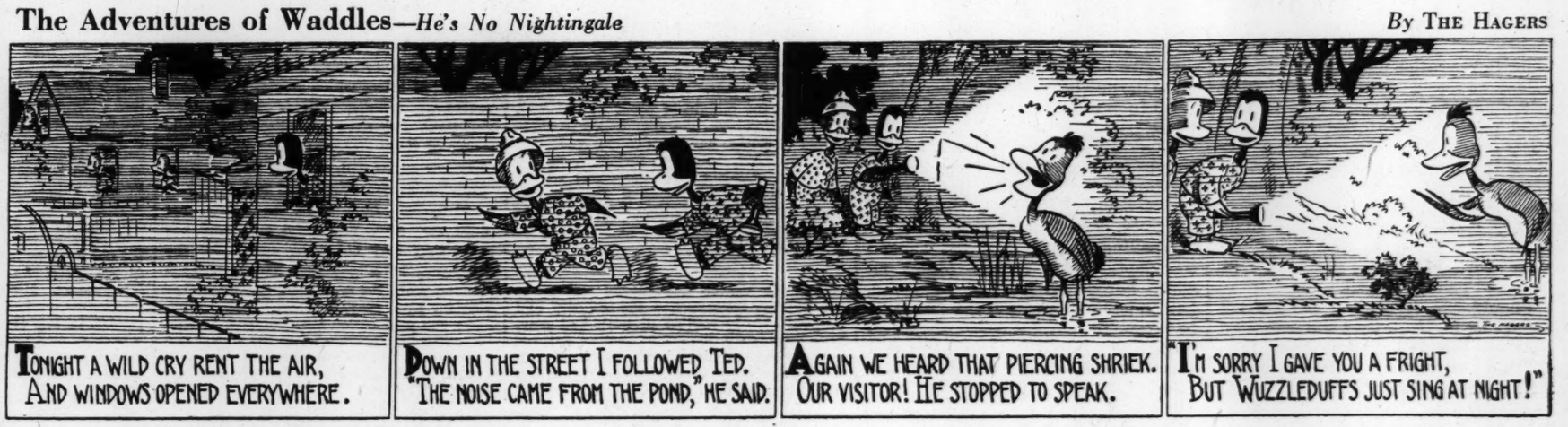
DID YOU SAY YOU KNEW ANYTHING ABOUT THE BLUE ARROW, STRANGER ?
DOES A DUCK SWIM ??
HOW FAST IS IT ??
HOW FAST? LISTEN PAL—THEY SAY THAT CAR'S SO FAST THAT IT GOES ROUND THE TRACK TWICE BEFORE THEY CAN GET A PICTURE OF IT CROSSING THE FINISH LINE !
SPEEDY, EH ?
WHY SAY— IN THE LAST RACE THEY SAY THAT CAR STARTED SO FAST IT LEFT ITS TOP COAT OF PAINT BEHIND —
SOUNDS PRETTY GOOD — DO YOU KNOW WHO DRIVES IT — ??
YES
I DO !
?

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*Steamlined*

The Boss and I had our first swim yesterday! Boy, oh boy! That water was cold!
The Boss seemed glad to get into his warm clothes the minute we got out!
Of course I didn't need anything to keep me warm — except pep —
And I had plenty of that- Yes sir-e-e!

The Adventures of Waddles—*He's No Nightingale*

By THE HAGERS


TONIGHT A WILD CRY RENT THE AIR, AND WINDOWS OPENED EVERYWHERE.
DOWN IN THE STREET I FOLLOWED TED. "THE NOISE CAME FROM THE POND," HE SAID.
AGAIN WE HEARD THAT PIERCING SHRIEK. OUR VISITOR! HE STOPPED TO SPEAK.
"I'M SORRY I GAVE YOU A FRIGHT, BUT WUZZLEDUFFS JUST SING AT NIGHT!"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JUNE 20, 1939 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

That Third Term

Between Secretary Harold L. Ickes and Senator Edward R. Burke, the issue of a possible third term for President Roosevelt is pretty well out in the open—at least among Democrats. What Mr. Ickes started by his article in Look Magazine declaring, "I want Roosevelt for a third term," the Senator from Nebraska has taken up with a radio broadcast reviewing the precedents against it and proposing a constitutional amendment to limit the Presidency to one term of six years.

Whether the Republicans will mix in this argument before the Democrats have made their choice of a nominee may be a matter of restraint and good judgment for them. It is rumored they have urged Senator Rush D. Holt to hold back his proposed congressional resolution against the third-term idea lest the discussion be started too soon, but evidently there will be plenty of discussion anyway, much of it fanned by ardent New Dealers who would "draft" the President.

There is plenty of potential embarrassment to go around when discussion is begun on the precedents in the case. Apart from whether Washington meant to start a tradition when he retired from the Chief Magistracy after eight years, it is quite clear that the two patron leaders of the Democratic Party, Thomas Jefferson and Andrew Jackson, whom Mr. Roosevelt has delighted to cite, were strongly against a longer tenure. Jackson advocated a limitation to one term of either four or six years, and Jefferson wrote at the end of Monroe's term:

> The example of four Presidents voluntarily retiring at the end of their eighth year and the progress of public opinion that the principle is salutary have given it in practice the form of precedent and usage; insomuch that should a President consent to be a candidate for a third election I trust he would be rejected at this demonstration of ambitious views.

On the other side, should the Holt resolution be pushed, a large number of conservatives would be faced with the record of having opposed such a declaration when it was thought that Calvin Coolidge might be receptive to a nomination in 1928 after nearly two terms in the White House, and others now hostile to Roosevelt might be reminded they joined the Bull Moose movement for Theodore Roosevelt in 1912.

On the whole, the situation seems to be shaping more out of supposed current political necessities than out of reference to precedent. Secretary Henry Wallace told Wisconsin Democrats Saturday that regardless of who is their nominee the Democrats must make Roosevelt and his policies their issue. Ernest Lindley asserted in the last issue of the Virginia Quarterly Review, "The Democrats can lose with him but they cannot win without him." But does this mean the man in the White House is their only acceptable candidate? Is his advantage over any other liberal Democratic nominee greater than the handicap of having to challenge the anti-third-term tradition?

All Foreigners Look Alike

The Japanese have expended much propagandist energy to convince Occidental nations that Nippon is fighting the West's war against China. Chinese objections to the Japanese in China were described in Japanese pamphlets as just one phase of Chinese animosity toward all foreigners. Statements by Japanese authorities that their blockade of the British concession at Tientsin is to continue until that concession collapses will at least erase the mistaken impressions—if any—that earlier Japanese propaganda may have created.

It now becomes clear that Japan and not the Chinese are the enemies of the West on the Asiatic mainland. Nor will anyone be so naïve as to suppose that the Japanese, if once they came to undisputed power there, would bother to distinguish between Westerner and Westerner, between Briton and American, or between Frenchman and German for that matter.

Yesterday an editorial in this newspaper pointed out: "The Japanese are stating their position with regard to foreign interests in China in a way which threatens not only the British but the American position there also." Secretary of State Cordell Hull is now quoted as saying at about the same time: "This government is not concerned in the original incident at Tientsin. . . . It is, however, concerned with the nature and significance of subsequent developments, in their broader aspects, coupled with other past and present acts and utterances in other parts of China."

This statement may be diplomatically helpful to the British. It recalls previous examples of parallel diplomatic action by Britain, France and the United States. But like them, it is based primarily on American concern for American rights and it should underscore the point that these rights are interlocked with the rights of all other treaty abiding states. Japan makes it clear that these rights will not be respected by the Nipponese in China, and that the Japanese aggression there is as indiscriminately anti-Western as were ever the Chinese.

Profit Sharing

Investigations of profit sharing in American business, made by a Senate special committee, have come apparently to a rather inconclusive conclusion. Senators Arthur H. Vandenberg and Clyde L. Herring have transmitted to the Senate Finance Committee simply the report of the subcommittee's staff without concurrence of their fellow subcommittee members and without recommendation of their own.

Nevertheless, the testimony taken and summarized in the study may be of some value without necessarily leading to legislation. The survey found 728 companies with net worth of more than $22,000,000,000 to be operating profit sharing plans with their employees. Yet it is significant that the executives of companies most successful with such plans did not advocate their forced extension to other businesses through the proposed device of a tax exemption or incentive to favor profit sharing systems.

There are some other considerations also which the committee staff may not adequately have taken into account in the rosy picture of industrial peace which it assumes would follow general profit sharing. One of these is that sharing of profits in good times implies the counterpart of sharing risks and losses in bad times or when investments and ventures may turn out badly. Another is the question why an employee with a successful firm should receive more than an employee doing equally or more useful work with a firm less well managed or less advantageously situated.

Altogether, considering the complexities which Congress already is trying to iron out of the United States tax system, it is better that profit sharing be commended to the individual employer or company as something which has worked well in many instances and pays its own dividends when adapted to the case in hand.

Quote and Unquote

King George VI, in bidding good-bye to North America:

"From the Atlantic to the Pacific, and from the tropics to the Arctic, lies a large part of the earth where there is no possibility of war between neighbors, whose people are wholly dedicated to the pursuits of peace, a pattern to all men of how civilized nations should live together. It is good to know that such a region exists, for what man can do once, he can do again. By God's grace yours may yet be the example which all the world will follow."

* * *

Governor William H. Vanderbilt, opening the Rhode Island Pavilion at the New York World's Fair:

"It is well to remind ourselves that material progress, although adding to the physical comfort and convenience of our people is far from being all that there is in life. Spiritual values must not be lost sight of and we in Rhode Island believe ourselves to be in a unique position, privileged by our tradition to stand forth as a continued reminder of the fact that 'man does not live by bread alone.' . . . We bring to you from the smallest State in the Union a message of tolerance and freedom. We point to our traditions and to our birth as exemplifying the highest principles upon which this country was founded and we dedicate this building in the name of democracy, freedom, tolerance and hope as opposed to dictatorship, slavery and bigotry."

* * *

The Rev. Samuel Macaulay Lindsay in a baccalaureate sermon to Simmons College graduating class, Boston:

"Each year we send out a group of young people who have a vision of a new world and who have consecrated themselves to . . . make life better for the next generation. There is a better world in which nations will live together in peace. There is a better world of government. . . . There is a better world ahead in which people of different religious faiths live joyously together."

America's Stored Cotton

When the much-maligned but still functioning law of supply and demand is interfered with by legislation, there are generally more repercussions than the legislators can foresee. Take, for instance, the approximately 11,300,000 bales of cotton in Government hands stored as collateral for farmers' loans. Under the farm law, this cotton cannot be released or sold unless the Government gets what it put into it. British spinners are pleading for increased amounts of American cotton for textile manufacture but the pleas apparently will have to go unheeded.

Of course, there is a certain amount of "free" cotton available in the open market, but it is said to be of low grade and unsuited for spinning. After July 31, the Government may sell 300,000 bales in any one calendar month and not more than 1,500,000 bales in any calendar year, but in the meantime foreign producers are taking advantage of a situation where an artificial price in the United States prevents a surplus from moving to where there is a shortage. Contrast American cotton exports, fallen to the lowest level in 60 years, with an increase of 54 per cent in export sales by India during the first eight months of the year over the previous year, and a 25 per cent gain by Brazil.

Should exports during the current season be no more than the estimated 3,500,000 bales, contrasted with 5,600,000 last season, some four or five million more bales from the 1939 crop will be added to the huge total now languishing in warehouses. No one expects to dispose of this without loss. The problem is to suffer the least loss possible. The Administration thinks a subsidy offers the cheapest solution. And the pending agricultural appropriation bill now includes $113,000,000 which could be used to subsidize cotton exports. But the subsidy proposal is meeting with strong opposition and history points out the ruinous cost of price-fixing efforts by countries or groups endeavoring to hold up quotations of tin, rubber, cocoa, coffee, etc.

That Federal cotton proposals do not accord with the Hull reciprocal trade program, nor with the Government's plans for wider markets, does not deter the sponsors of this program. A subsidy means forcing this cotton on world markets at competitive prices and that means lower prices abroad. Keeping the price high at home has helped to cause the unwholesome situation where a whole year's supply is stored away like waste paper or junk.

Subsidies probably will not be the answer to this problem except to shift the loss from the cotton producer to the taxpayer. Experience with wheat subsidies demonstrates that subsidizing selling abroad does not expand consumption but merely places an added burden on national treasuries. Let no one fool himself; the loss must be taken. The surplus cotton should be gradually released to the market and at a price at which cotton will normally move.

Match-Maker?

Dropping In on France

Leaves From an Editor's Travel Diary—IX

OVER THE CHANNEL
Saturday

We're dropping in on France today. It's the first time I've ever crossed by air and seems far simpler than Channel crossings as I remember them, with most of a day spent in shifts from train to boat to train, standing in line for passport and baggage examination. Today we hop from the center of London to the center of Paris in two and a half hours. Most of the time still is taken with extras—getting out to Croydon and in from Le Bourget, the actual flight taking only seventy minutes, but all the shifts are simplified and speeded. They did weigh us at the Victoria station of Imperial Airways, but it was quickly done and apparently we weren't too big. (I wonder what they would do if one were—make him pay excess or put only 23 passengers in the plane?) We're up so high that we can't be sure of where the Channel is unless a boat appears. Now we've passed a narrow strip of sand which must be the coast of France. Some of these clouds look as though they would be all right to sit on, others are wispy, and others are powder puffs like those in Disney's "Wynken, Blynken and Nod." The green patches are bigger in the crazy-quilt below, and there are many more brown squares than on the English side. Will Britain's new two-pounds-an-acre bounty for plowing up alter the picture? Here we go down! In half an hour we shall be on the boulevards.

* * *

PARIS
Tuesday

Paris is feeling easier, easier they say than last fall, easier I feel than London today. Decidedly the atmosphere is lighter, and this appears to be much more than a physical matter—of great squares, broad avenues and magnificent vistas; it is a mental condition. At first I thought our impression was the same that I've always had in coming to France—a lifting of conventional restraints—an exuberant self-expression, of which the honking horns and vociferous good nature of taxi drivers are but the more obvious evidences. This kind of freedom is more akin to the American brand than is England's restrained and quiet orderliness. But people living here say the sense of freedom we feel is due to a genuine lack of tension. As one Frenchman put it today, "We are doing our best to prevent war; if war comes we shall do our best to win. What more is there to do? What good will worrying do?"

* * *

We see various manifestations that France is less disturbed than Britain over the possibility of war. There are a few air-raid shelters in the parks, but only a few, and while gas masks and other forms of civil defense are discussed it is all with a carefree attitude, as if no one really expected war. A large amount of sand was collected in the Tuileries Garden, to be spread around as a protection against incendiary bombs, but most of it has been lugged off by children with little pails.

The difference in feeling probably has several causes. France has for years lived on a precipice while England for hundreds of years has felt herself safe—until now. Today France has her Maginot line on the east, and she is ready not merely to stand on the defensive in the Mediterranean, but to move into Italy if Mussolini moves. There are more than a million people of Italian origin between Marseilles and the border—several million of Italian stock, but they are not Fascisti. Also France has regiment after regiment of Algerian and Moroccan troops in this area—shock troops.

* * *

One of the supposedly confidential stories going round here now concerns the head of the navy. After a good dinner a few nights ago he became unofficially frank. Announcement had just been made that the Rome-Berlin axis had become a firm alliance, and someone asked what would be France's first move if trouble started in Danzig. "Blow the Italian navy out of the water," was the blunt reply. If all reactions on Danzig were as clear-cut there might be no trouble there.

The "Axe," as they call it here, reaches a long way, from Memel to Mediterranean, and is by no means all blade.

This story shouldn't be taken as meaning that France is belligerent. People here say the Communists would like to see a war. But although the Communist Party has been gaining lately and has about a million votes in France it is a long way from controlling French policy. There is some discontent with government by decree, skilled workers get only about $2.50 a day, I understand, and have to work often much more than the old forty-hour week. However, the flight of the franc has been effectively reversed by Finance Minister Reynaud, and the country as a whole is said to be more prosperous. In any case I shall believe there is a people—or a party—that really wants war only when I see it. Certainly no one with whom I've talked is so desperate.

D. M. R.

North . . South . . East . . West

More to Read

By Frank L. Perrin

There has never, in recent years, been a dearth of reading matter of sorts available at low prices and almost too easily within the reach of those less discriminating than those who pick and choose carefully and wisely. But there has existed, for years, the need of a wider distribution of the better books at prices which those who have felt obliged to buy and read the "Penny-dreadfuls" can afford to pay. It is not assumed for a moment that the high prices charged for current productions are excessive. The costs of publication are greater than formerly, despite the improvements made in the processes of production. The author, likewise, must be compensated. Even the more popular works of fiction, biography and research, the best sellers for a month or a year, must inevitably yield preference to newcomers bidding for popular favor. Those who write and those who publish must make hay while the sun shines.

Recent announcement of the large-scale publication of an attractive list of quite modern standard works and some of the classics at a heretofore unheard of low price, indicates, in an important field, an awakening to the realization that in wider service at prices which show a minimum of profit on a single transaction, lies the prospect of success for those who seek public patronage and public favor. There is growing apace the belief that in all transactions for profit the margin of profit is, and long has been, too high. The duplication of competing services and production processes has compelled, in many instances, agreements to maintain price standards which, while apparently assuring a standardized profit basis, have meantime limited or curtailed otherwise normal and much wider distribution and use.

* * *

Probably we do not always realize, in our familiar contacts and the ordinary and perhaps orderly routine of work and play, how completely the profit motive governs even in the less important and less consequential things about us. In the larger cities, like Boston for instance, the taxi driver, member of an association affiliated with a labor union, perforce must sit idle while he awaits the beckoning hail of a pedestrian or office worker willing to assume the initial cost of the prescribed "drop" charge for transportation to railway station or other near-by destination. The consideration of an assured profit, without regard for the convenience and comfort of the person who pays, limits the service of the driver and voluntary patronage of the traveler.

Until quite recently the managers and responsible directors of railways have failed, to their own disadvantage and financial loss, to realize that it is not always wise or profitable to fix their service charges at the maximum which the traffic will bear. They have, by this insistence upon demanding all that could be obtained, permitted rival carriers to take over a large part of the business which they should and might have retained. The trend now is in the direction of lower passenger fares on all the main railway lines. This will mean more travelers and fuller trains, just as lower taxicab rates in the cities would mean more patrons and larger net profits at the end of a day's work.

* * *

The need is not for services or things of poorer quality at cheaper or destructive prices. The demand is for a wider and unrestrained distribution and use of really valuable and acceptable services and commodities at prices which would, in the end, benefit all concerned. It is not imagined that those who have announced the publication of these standard books at surprisingly low prices will, in a day or in a year, revolutionize the established and tenacious profit system, built upon the theory that those who come first must pay most because they may not come again. But the departure, in a dignified and considered manner, from the worn and not altogether pleasant path, may, if it proves successful, make the way easier for everyone. It may sometime be discovered that the widest and fullest possible distribution and use will insure to all concerned the greatest net profit.

The Wide Horizon

Spiritual Rearmament

By R. A. Scott James

It is not only in China, in Ethiopia, in Spain, in Czechoslovakia, and Albania that violence has torn up the normal life of the people from the roots.

The disturbance has spread to every civilized country in the world, affecting the more sophisticated who understand the trend of international events and the less-informed who fall a prey to rumor and panic.

Earth-shaking events have followed one another in quick succession. Civilization has contributed to its own undoing; the instruments of natural science have linked up the nerve centers of the human race; cable, press, radio, aviation, have brought the nations closer together; the bonds of world trade and finance have made them sharers in prosperity or adversity; therefore all alike are affected by the crime or insanity of a part.

Everywhere men watch the news anxiously from day to day. Each movement of the rulers is scrutinized, since the unexpected and the cataclysmic may emerge from them at any moment. In some countries men are forcibly mobilized; in others they are exhorted to volunteer; in all there is speeding up in armaments, heavy increase in taxation, dislocation of trade, uncertainty and fear of war. More and more people think in terms of the international situation. Its unrest communicates itself to their thoughts, subduing other activities and depriving them of much of the richness and variety of normal life. The young grow up with all this in the foreground of their consciousness.

* * *

The agitation has not been short and quickly over, like an earthquake, but prolonged, and is leaving the mark of restlessness on the spirit of the age. That it should go on seems intolerable. But since it is possible that all efforts of the democratic countries to check these alarums and excursions and remove the danger of war, may not succeed quickly, it behooves civilized people to accommodate their lives to this transition period in such a way as not to lose their own spiritual stability. Success or failure in the struggle that is now going on is much more than a matter of power politics, of territorial or economic domination, of conquest by force or ruse, or resistance to aggressors. It is also a matter of maintaining our own spiritual identities.

Great Britain and France are confident that they are capable of resisting invaders, and are also planning the means to prevent the invasion of smaller countries. But if we are not invaded by armies, are we not already being invaded in the innermost recesses of our homeland by words, by rhetoric, by hymns of hate, by emotions which stir up counter-emotions, by appeals to force which evoke retaliatory appeals to force, by noise, raucous clamor, agitation? If peace has not been formally violated, peace of mind has again and again been shattered.

We are arming against physical aggression. But that is not enough. We ought also, in the name of that civilization which we aspire to save, to be arming ourselves against mental aggression. It is true that we can only meet guns with guns, airplanes with airplanes. But it is not reasonable to meet bad arguments with bad arguments, or uneasiness of thought with uneasiness, or Philistinism with Philistinism. The least yielding to panic on our part is a victory for them. In a totalitarian State all activities—social, political, intellectual, aesthetic—revolve around the State. If we on our part allow all our thoughts to turn upon the more disturbing questions of State, we are granting a victory to the other side.

* * *

Surely the democracies have resources within themselves which should enable them to win in this war of ideas—or rather, in this war of one idée fixe against all ideas. Since democracy stands for freedom, it stands for freedom of thought against one obsessing thought—that of power-politics, war, danger, fear—and presupposes a balanced aliveness to all human values. While it is a duty to look facts fully in the face, to be aware of the stratagems of possible aggressors, and to take all the necessary measures for safety, we should at the same time determine not to sacrifice our own freedom of thought, our manifold interests, our culture—our belief in the realities of existence.

A full, intelligent interest in the dramatic events which are disturbing the world, and readiness if necessary to take our part in them, are perfectly compatible with a certain detachment and with the resolve to live our own lives as fully as possible and pursue with others congenial activities. Religion, natural science, art, literature, the social services, open-air recreation—none of these would have less to offer us today than at any other time if we resist the tyranny of the ideological invasion. In proportion as we sacrifice these essential things we are submitting to the yoke of an aggressor. In proportion as we cling to them and keep them alive in modern society we are helping to win the ideological war. A truly democratic and liberty-loving people will accommodate itself to its circumstances, hearing without being agitated by the noise and racket, preparing for the worst without suffering beforehand, and continuing to make the most of normal work, refreshing leisure, and quiet contemplation.

The Reader Remarks—

Education and Economy

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

In your recent issue you printed an article about a proposed reduction in the educational level in New York State. But education, it should be remembered, is the most important thing in our democracy. Education is the only thing that can combat the false pride and ignorance of the ideologies now presenting themselves. Education should not be sacrificed for economy.

Brooklyn, N. Y. D. L.